The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Dand London

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
ITALIAN OPERAS.
Signor Giuglini having recovered from his indisposition, will appear This Evening,
On THIS MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1859,
The Opera of
DON GIOVANNI,
With the following Powerful Cast:
Don Ottavio, Signor Giuglini; Don Giovanni, Signor Badiali; Leporello, Signor Vialetti; Il Commendatore, Signor Casinelli; Masetto, Signor Aldighieri; Donna Anna, Mdlle. Titiens; Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Vaneri; Zerlina, Mdlle. Piccolomini, being positively her last appearance.
Conductor—Signor Arditti.
On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th,
IL TROVATORE.
On THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13th,
MARTA.
On FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14th,
A GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS,
On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15th,
A GRAND OPERA.
And positively the Last Night of the Italian Operas.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performance to commence at 8. Private boxes, 5 guineas—4 guineas—3 guineas. Dress circle, 8s. Second circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s. Up. Gal., 1s.
Box-Office open daily, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Engagement of MR. T. C. KING for Twelve Nights.
Reappearance of Mr. Bruce Norton—Re-engagement of Mr. Elberon for Four Weeks.
On This (MONDAY) EVENING, Oct. 10th, 1859,
will be performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH, with the whole of Locke's Music.
Macbeth ... ... Mr. T. C. King.
After which a New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet.
After which the laughable Farce entitled
WANTED, A THOUSAND YOUNG MILLINERS.
To conclude with the favourite Farce of
MY WIFE'S COME.
John Prettyjohn ... ... Mr. Ellerton.
Prices of admission.—boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ADMISSION FREE.
ROTUNDA, DUBLIN.
Everyone Puzzled, Bewildered, Astonished, and Delighted, with
MR. CHARLES SINCLAIR'S
New Entertainment of
VENTRILOQUY EXTRAORDINARY!!
Also 500 Incidents of
MAGIC AND MYSTERY!!
This night, Monday, October 10th, and every Evening during the Week.
ADMISSION FREE!!!
By Tickets to be obtained at the Rotunda.
A Collection in Silver Money will be made during the evening.
SECOND SERIES.
THIS EVENING, and every night during the week, commencing at 8.

WHITE'S CONCERT HALL,
LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
This favourite place of amusement will be
RE-OPENED FOR THE SEASON
On this Evening, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th, with an entire New Company.

AT THE ROTUNDO.
MICHAEL ANGELO'S LAST JUDGMENT.
This superb Painting may now be seen daily from 10 o'clock to 5 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.

DUBLIN PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION,
FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
President—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
Vice-Presidents—The Right Hon. the Lord Justices of Appeal, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Rev. the Provost.
Chairman—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin.
The Usual Monthly Meeting of this Society was held on last Friday, in the Chapter-Room, Christ Church Cathedral, present the Rev. Messrs. R. Frizelle (in the chair), T. R. Sharpe, Abbott, Long, Smith, LeFanu, Barton, Finlayson, Black, Quinton, Carmichael, Leeper, Flemyng, and Monahan.
The lists of the Poor relieved during the last Month were carefully examined and compared, and the usual amount was granted for the current Month.
Honorary Secretaries { The Rev. Messrs. ABBOTT, MATURIN, and STANFORD.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
LIMITED.
10, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.
CAPITAL, £500,000 in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.
DEPOSIT £2 PER SHARE; £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.
By the terms of the ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £3 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.
IRISH COMMITTEE OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE GREEN.
Dublin, 1st October, 1859.
The Committee beg to intimate that they will continue to sit from day to day, to consider applications for the small portion of the stock now remaining unissued in this Company.
We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,
DENIS KIRWAN, D.L., J.P., Castle Hacket, County Galway. CHAIRMAN.
JAMES LAMBERT, Lord Mayor, Mansion House, Dublin.
M. O'REILLY DEASY, D.L., J.P., Dee Farm, Dunleer, County Louth.
JOHN CONOLLY, Chairman of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.
REDMOND CARROLL, Lord Mayor-elect, Dublin.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, J.P. (M'Birney, Collis, and Co.), Aston's-quay.
P. M'EVOY GARTLAN, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, J.P., Director of the National Bank, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, T.C. (Whelan and O'Brien), Smithfield, Dublin.
WILLIAM F. GREENE, Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.
DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

COW-POCK INSTITUTION.
45, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Southern Branch, 45, YORK-STREET.
Vaccinations performed between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 45, Upper Sackville-street, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 45, York-street.
HENRY DWYER, M.D., Secretary.
EDWARD B. SINCLAIR, M.D., } Assistant
GEORGE MONTGOMERY, M.D., } Secretaries.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
PHYSICIANS:
JAMES F. DUNCAN, M.D., F.C.P., Physician to Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital, 19, Gardiner's-place.
ALFRED HUDSON, M.D., F.C.P., 2, Merrion-square, North.
SURGEONS:
ALBERT J. WALSH, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 80, Harcourt-street.
JOHN RORGAN, F.R.C.S.I., Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, 19, Ely-place.
JOHN K. BARTON, M.B., L.R.C.S.I., Lecturer on Anatomy, Trinity College, 16, Upper Pembroke-street.
BENJAMIN WILLS RICHARDSON, F.R.C.S.I., Member of the Court of Examiners in the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Hon. Secretaries to the Surgical Society of Ireland, 9, North Frederick-street.
This Hospital is now open for Clinical Instruction; and having been recently enlarged by the addition of an extensive Wing, contains 100 beds, of which 30 are devoted to the Special Diseases of Infants and Children.
CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.
Two Medical and Two Surgical Lectures, including Lectures on the Diseases of the Eyes, will be delivered in each week; Bedside Instruction being given daily by both Physicians and Surgeons. Practical Demonstrations in the use of the Stethoscope and Microscope, as applied to the diagnosis of diseases, will be given during the Session.
DISPENSARY.
There is a numerously frequented Dispensary attached to the Hospital, which is attended daily by the Physicians and Surgeons, who will instruct the students in the diagnosis and treatment of the various forms of disease brought before them. Every facility will be given to the students for the performance of the minor operations in Surgery.
FEES.

For Nine Months' Hospital Attendance ...	£8	8	0
For Six Months' do. do.	6	6	0
For Summer Three Months' do.	3	3	0
Perpetual Pupils (paid at entrance)	21	0	0

PRIZES.
One Medical and one Surgical Prize will be given at the close of the Session.
HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.
A House next door to, and communicating with, the Hospital has been fitted up for the reception of a limited number of Students, who will thus have the combined advantages of a Private and Hospital Residence.
Certificates of Attendance upon this Hospital are fully recognised by the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland; the University of Dublin; the Queen's University in Ireland; the Royal Colleges of Surgeons, England and Ireland; the Army, Navy, and East India Boards, &c.
The central position of the Hospital, and its close proximity to the Schools of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Ledwich School, render it peculiarly convenient to Students attending those Institutions.
Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. RICHARDSON, Secretary to the Medical Board, 2, North Frederick-street; or any of the other Physicians or Surgeons.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
CONTROVERSY IN KINGSTOWN.
ROMAN CATHOLIC FRIENDS,
come to the Debate in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, this (Monday) evening, October 10th, 1859, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—Is the Church of Rome infallible?
Mr. MATTHEW TRACY will, God willing, preside.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The Court of Directors of the Royal Mail Steampacket Company hereby Give Notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, at One o'clock precisely.
The TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED on Friday, the 14th day of October, and Re-opened on Tuesday, the 1st day of November, 1859.
(By order of the Court of Directors.)
RD. T. REEP, Secretary.
55, Moorgate-street, London, Oct. 3, 1859.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
EXTENSION OF TIME.
The Corporation for Preserving and Improving the Port of Dublin give notice that they are willing to receive Proposals from competent Contractors for the supplying and Erecting of Pitch Kettles, and also for Tank and Boiler for Steaming Apparatus, at the NORTH WALL GRAVING DOCK, conformably to the Plans, Sections, and Specification, which may be seen on application (between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock each day), at this Office, where also may be had printed Forms of Tender.
Sealed and Post-paid Proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before THURSDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER next. Proposals to be sent through post; none others will be received.
The Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lo west Tender.
(By order)
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
BALLAST OFFICE,
Dublin, 7th October, 1859.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmatively is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, or members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l.*; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l*; and 1*l.* annually; Cannock and White, 3*l*; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3*l*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l*; Hon. Judge Hayes, 5*l*. Alexander Norman, Esq, 2*l* and 1*l* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l*; John Galloway, Esq, 1*l*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l*; Miss Maxwell, 1*l*; Miss Brooke, 1*l*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l*; Dr. Barker, 1*l*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l*; J. Flood, Esq, 1*l*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l*; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l*.; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l*.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l*; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1*l*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.,T.C.D., 10s 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1*l*.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l*.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l*; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1*l*.; Alderman Hudson, 1*l*. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l*.; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l*.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l*.; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l*. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l*.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l*.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l*; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l*.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l*.; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l*.; J. Hood, Esq., 1*l*.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l*.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l*.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l*.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l*.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l*.; Hon. Judge Cramptota, 5*l*.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Legal Posting.

IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
In the matter of William O'Farrell, 136, Baggot-street, Lower, A Bankrupt.
THE opening of the Tenders in the matter advertised for this day (MONDAY) is unavoidably POSTPONED, in consequence of the Stock List not being completed.
The Official Assignee will continue to receive Tenders up to One o'clock on Monday next the 17th instant, at which hour such Tenders as may be received will be opened.
C. H. JAMES, Official Assignee, 10, Mountrath-street.
THOMAS JOHNSTON, Agent to the Bankruptcy, 7, Ormond Quay Upper.
Dated 10th day of October, 1859.

Houses and Lands.

SPACIOUS FURNISHED MANSION, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—TO BE LET, for the Winter months or longer, a superior residence, fully furnished, in this central and cheerful position. It comprises 4 large and lofty Reception-rooms; 6 Family Bedchambers; Water Closet, and commodious Basement Storey, with deep rear, Stabling, and Coach-house. This desirable house is in the immediate vicinity of the principal Clubs, and the tenant will have the use of the square, the finest in Europe.
For terms, Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for one or two Gentlemen, at Merrion.—A comfortable Sitting-Room and Bedroom, where cleanliness and regularity may be depended upon. The situation is particularly healthy and quiet; with large garden; within three minutes of Railway, Omnibus, and Baths. Address "A. B.," Office of THE IRISH TIMES.

Money.

LOANS on PERSONAL SECURITY of from 100*l.* to 500*l.*, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of London. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices, of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND
110, *GRAFTON-STREET.*

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND,
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COSHTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of.....1209, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted.....1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were..... 16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of.....£16,205 3 4
The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	480	"	261,569	8,321
1847	895	"	489,017	14,650
1850	2,423	"	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,586
1856	9,045	"	3,787,778	109,601
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,978

Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 82, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices..... { 345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

THE PUBLIC
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 7 & 8 VICT., CAP. 110.
CAPITAL,
The Duty of Parliament appowers the Directors to extend the Capital to ONE MILLION STERLING. *All the Commencing Capital has been subscribed by a body of Shareholders.*
CHIEF OFFICES:—47, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. W. F. CAMPBELL, M.P., Stratheden House, Knigatsbridge.
Sir PHILIP H. CLARKE, Bart., Whetstone, near Barnet Herts.
G. J. FARRANCE, Esq., Upper Belgrave Place, Eaton Square
L. LAWRENCE, Esq., Grange Road, Dalston.
E. G. BRADLEY, Esq., Hampstead.
F. A. BURGETT, Esq., Abingdon Villas, Kensington.
BANKERS.
THE BANK OF LONDON, Charing Cross Branch, 450 STRAND.
MANAGING DIRECTOR,
GEORGE JOHN FARRANCE, Esq.
THE LIFE ASSURANCE AND IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT CLASSES enable persons of all ages to acquire wealth for themselves or others at a small outlay.
By paying a single Premium of One Guinea to each Class, (without incurring any liability,) males or females, residing in any part of the United Kingdom, may enter either, or all the Life Assurance and Immediate Endowment Classes, A, B C, D, or E, described on the next page.
No medical examination, or references to friends as to personal history, habits, &c., are required on entry.
The pecuniary advantages conferred on the members of each Class, are:—
1. A LIFE ASSURANCE for the representatives of the first Member of each Class who dies.
2. An IMMEDIATE ENDOWMENT for the member of each Class *(while living)* who holds the next succeeding member in the Class to that held by the deceased member.
*** *Public and Private Agents wanted in London, and in every part of the United Kingdom*

ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, and
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
CAPITAL, £1,200,000.
NOTICE is Hereby Given that Renewal Payments on Fire Policies due on the 29th September should be made on or before the 13th October, otherwise the Policies will become void.
Office Receipts are now ready for delivery.
Risks undertaken at moderate rates, and Policies promptly issued for the same.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ASSURANCE on Lives effected with privacy and despatch, to the age of seventy-five years, and on the equitable system.
No charge for Stamps on Policies.
Loans granted on the security of Policies of proportionate value, and an equitable sum allowed in the event of surrender.
A Liberal per centage allowed to Solicitors and others who effect Assurances at this Office.
*** A WELL-APPOINTED ENGINE and experienced Firemen always in readiness at the Company's Engine-house, in Moore-lane, rear of the Office.
ABRAHAM W. STUDDERT, Agent.
Government Stock and Sharebroker.
☞ Please observe No. 49.

Medical.

HYDROPATHY.—
MALVERN HOUSE, HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, DELGANY, COUNTY WICKLOW.
DOCTOR W. ALFRED JOHNSON, son of Dr. Edward Johnson, of Great Malvern, author of "Life, Health, and Disease," "Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," &c., having settled in Ireland, has built a *Hydropathic Establishment* at Delgany, which is conducted on the principles adopted in Great Malvern. The purity of the water and bracing properties of the mountain air equal those of Malvern, whilst the scenery in the vicinity of the Establishment far exceeds in beauty and variety that to be found in the neighbourhood of any similar Establishment in Great Britain. "Bedside Letters on Hydropathy," by W. Alfred Johnson, M.D., L.S.A. (Third Edition, enlarged, with forty-eight additional Cases.) Curry and Co., Sackville-street, Dublin, and post free from the Author for twenty Stamps. "Dr. Johnson deals with the topic in the truest spirit of the scientific Physician."—*Warder*. Doctor Johnson may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from Two to Four.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street),
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary.) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings.
Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily, from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN.

Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glackman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

THE BEST HOUSE COAL, AT 12s. 9d. A TON.
A Second arrival of First Class PEMB and ORRELL WIGAN, now considered to be superior to all other Coal for house use, and at 12s. 9d. per Ton. Town delivery at 1s. 3d. per ton, *weight guaranteed*. Householders will please forward their orders to
H. KINAHAN,
4, LOWER JERVIS-STREET.
10th October, 1859.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL IMPORTER,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN.
The best article supplied at the Lowest Market Rates. Safety Furniture Vans, Piano-Forte Vans, Floats and Spring Carts, on Hire Cheap, and at a moment's notice.
LIVERY STABLES and Sales by Commission, of Horses, Carriages, &c. daily.
BEVERLY SMYTH, PROPRETOR,
30, SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT,
Having become Proprietor of this Old-Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention in all its departments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentlemen, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Apartments are appropriated especially to Commercial Gentlemen.
Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

PERRY'S OUTFIT, TRUNK, AND PORTMANTEAU MANUFACTORY,
11 GRAFTON-STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
FRANCIS FALKNER begs to inform his customers and the public that he has opened his New Establishment, 83, GRAFTON-STREET.

P. J. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER,
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TODD, BURNS, AND CO.,
MARY-STREET.

P.S.—VEHICLES from Sackville-street to proceed by Abbey-street or Britain-street, during the temporary stoppage of Henry-street.

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—OCT. 8, 1859.

The Funds have been again very firm at the quotations of yesterday, but still great dulness prevails, and great want of animation in the various markets; Consols very firm here for account, not quoted for cash; New Threes in good demand at the quotations leaving off firm buyers at it; no business took place to-day for the new account in either Consols or New Threes; Local nor Railway Debentures not dealt in to-day; Bank of England Stock very firm; Hibernian and Nationals steady at last prices; Royals advanced a shade; British and Irish Steam for sale; City of Dublin Steam, Ship Building Shares, and Glasgow Steam, all inquired for; Canal Stock sellers under last prices; National Insurance steady; Patriotic Insurance firm; Gas Shares quoted at 8¾ ex d.; an improvement of an eighth on last price cum. divi lend; Carysfort Mines receded 6d. a share; all paid Shares asked for; General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland sellers; Wicklow Coppers advanced £1 a share to-day, and in good demand; Ballymenas, County Downs for sale; Cork and Bandons and Passages steady; Belfast Junction sellers; Drogheda, Kingstowns, and Wicklows all steady; Dundalks asked for; Cashels firm; South Easterns advanced 5s.; Killarneys steady; Midlands receded an eighth; Warrenpoints for sale; Kilkenny Stock on sale; Limericks steady; Bandon Preference steady; Drogheda Preference, No. 1, offered; Wicklow and Dundalk Preference very steady—the latter in good demand; Cashel in request at 98¼; Kilkenny and Limericks steady. The Bank of England returns for the past week exhibit, compared with last, the following changes:—The Bullion has increased £82,170; the Notes have decreased £796,530; the Rest has increased £13,987; and the Other Securities have increased £357,849.

ENNIS AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.—This company has received their new rolling stock from the manufactory of Rogerson, Dawson, and Russell, of Dublin, the eminent, railway carriage builders. The carriages are, without exception, some of the handsomest on any line in Ireland; even the third class are fitted up in a superior style, and with every attention to the comfort and convenience of the passengers; while the waggons, of which there are no less than forty, are admirably constructed, and perfect models of strength and durability. The expense and outlay of providing such a train must be very great, and involves a great drain on the capital of the company; but still it is a matter of congratulation to see them commence trading on their "own hook," without being obliged to hire, at a great expense, the carriages and waggons of another company.—*Clare Journal.*

MRS. CAMERON begs to announce to her friends and the public her removal to 73, GRAFTON-STREET, and also her return from Paris and London, and the arrival of her New Goods, Mantles, Millinery, &c., &c.
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By purchasing at this Establishment parties will secure the following advantages:—
All Goods of the newest description.
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GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
New Zealand, Australia, and Mauritius (S.). India (Bombay),(S).	
America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., October 11.
Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 11.
America (New York). (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 14.
West Indies and Pacific(S.) Spain and Portugal (S.) ...	One p.m., October 16.
New Zealand, Australia, and Mauritius, *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., October 17.
India (Bombay), *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., October 17.
America (New York).(Ll.) Canada, by Canadian packet (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 18.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Southampton ...	One p.m., October 19.
America (Boston) (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 21.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.) ...	Six p.m., October 24.
America (New York) (S.) ...	One p.m., October 25.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles. Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 25.
Spain and Portugal (S.). India (Bombay) (S)	One p.m., October 26.
America (New York and Bahamas) (Ll.)	Six p.m., October 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—OCTOBER 10TH.
Morning Tide, 9. 9. Evening, 9. 30.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.

THE old Greeks assailing Troy present a curious picture, drawn as they are by the hand of Homer. The multitude is divided into but two classes—the nobles whose inheritance it was to do, and the plebians whose fate it was to suffer. Such a society as this the Ultramontane party of the Papal Church is struggling to restore. They utterly ignore a nation's right not merely to act, but to think. A national movement against the most debasing and exhausting tyranny under the sun is pronounced by the Pope himself to be "Atheism," and the cessation of brigandage and murder, once the popular rule was established, is styled "Anarchy." Grand Dukes and Duchesses, Cardinals and Bishops, these alone have "rights." A cold-hearted divan of Prelates who abjure domestic ties, as an unholy thing presume to argue that they ought, by right divine, to tyrannise over millions of people whose wives and children teach them, at least, humanity. The Papal allocution is not a mere claim to a spiritual supremacy, but an assertion that a temporal supremacy is part and parcel of the spiritual. The Government of what are called the Æmilian Provinces is asserted to be the patrimony of Saint Peter. Did ever St. Peter order a horde of drunken mercenaries to pillage a town with all the licence which the Pope conceded to his brutal Swiss at the sack of Perugia? Was St. Peter ever an executioner, to inflict the bastinado or strangle a heretic delinquent? We even thought that St. Peter was a poor fisherman of Galilee. It is new to us that he was a prince, demanding as a right the most abject submission on the part of five millions of workers, whose whole end and object in life should be to pamper to the appetites of thirty thousand priests.

For centuries the jealousies of other European Powers have conceded to the Papal Court the privilege of torturing the bodies and darkening the intellect of the most enthusiastic people in Europe. For seven hundred years the Papacy has had the fairest provinces in the world to work upon, and to exhibit a pattern of all that its teaching was able to effect. It has for centuries moulded to its will, without interruption from other States, a race richly endowed with physical and intellectual gifts—with what result? Beggary, Robbery, Assassination. At one time a French, at another time an Austrian army, trampling on the people; again, both uniting to suppress the weak sighs of expiring liberty. Cardinal Gonsalvi—a wise and enlightened man—was forced by the very nature of the Government to throw aside even the forms of law. He wrote to the Cardinal Legate of Bologna, directing him to seize and imprison so many at Forli, and so many at Cesarea. "The example of prompt and "energetic action, applied in two or three places to "*sufficient numbers* to produce an effect and "awe factious persons, will save the honour "of the Government." A month later, terrified by the results of his own order, he wrote to check the zeal of his subordinate, lest "the Pope "should be called the most furious of persecutors." With a monk claiming to be infallible, whether he favour revolution as in 1848, or murder women and children as in 1859—with a bandit for a Prime Minister, with agents as well sacerdotal as irresponsible—with a people unable to give expression to their grievances—the States of the Church have become a proverb and bye-word. But one Government on earth can be compared with that of the Papacy. The Chinese Court resembles it in its opposition to all progress, its deadening influence, its enmity to civilisation, its sensuality, selfishness, treachery, and cruelty. As there are men found to defend the Chinese Emperor and to write panegyrics upon Yeh, so there are before us those who extol the Pope as the best of princes, and Antonelli as the most merciful of ministers.

We are not without a certain interest in all this. Dead at the heart, and cut away in the centre, the upas tree of the Papacy is struggling to root itself at its extremities; for, like a Hydra, the Papacy sends out seven heads when one is lopped away. France England, Ireland, are rich, for they have for three hundred years been free from the direct influence of Rome. We have witnessed in all these countries a renewed vitality and a vigorous action. Sensible that Italy would at some time or other oust the Papacy, as England ousted her, the Papal agents have endeavoured to avert disaster by deriving support from these countries. We had, some years since, a proof how far Papal arrogance and presumption was prepared to go, in the insolent division of England into dioceses. The Pastoral of the Twenty-seven Prelates of St. Kevin's is a case in point among ourselves. Even in France, where the despotism of the sword coerces the despotism of the Church, Bishops have ventured to proclaim that never a monarch touched the Papacy but met with a wretched end, and more than hinted that the death of Henry the Fourth awaited "another" by the hands of the same agents. And, last of all, a Monsignour, Bishop of Orleans, dares to brand our Queen as an oppressor, and threatens us with an invasion to restore the splendours of the Church under the sceptical Duke of Magenta.

Would the Irish Roman Catholics wish to be deprived of a voice in any Legislature? Would they desire to be ruled by a nefarious canon law, whose enactments the Cardinals may alter or abrogate at pleasure? Would they submit so far as that Priests should command the army, and settle the duties on imports and exports, or that agricultural parishes should be compelled to purchase corn when it reached a certain price, and sell it again at a lower rate to the people? Would they wish that a "mediator," the regular attendant of a Cardinal, should regulate the bribe which must be paid before the commonest rights can be obtained? Would they prefer to the law under which they live and flourish an arbitrary code which will sentence a man to twenty years' imprisonment, not only without a trial, but without assigning a cause? Would they submit to a police, the lowest commissary of which can issue an order, without assigning any reason, that man should not stir from his own house from sunset to sunrise, and render him exposed to a visit by the police at any hour of day or night? Would they like their earnings to be devoured by swarms of mendicant friars, or be exposed to prosecution if they did not submit to their extortion? At Rome, they only are rewarded who are immoral; they only live with ease who are either thieves or murderers. There in every family there is a spy, at every social meeting a traitor, and in every Church a tyrant.

The Pope's own subjects, in the Legations or "Æmilian Provinces," the patrimony of St. Peter," have risen against him, and there is no doubt they will be successful. It is just as well for the sake of liberty and the cause of civilisation that the Papal agents here and elsewhere exhibit themselves in their true colours. Men supposed that if some reforms were introduced into the Papal rule, and the Government were secularised, time would work out the rest. The Pope's own allocution shows that Rome is unchanged and unchangeable. He will enter into no compromise. The relation must ever be that of tyrant and slave. They who have led the national spirit are branded as criminals and atheists. The temporal arms of Swiss mercenaries are wielded against them with one hand, and with the other is written out a sentence of anathema, as if men believed now that an impotent old man at Rome could close the hopes of freedom in this world, and of salvation in the next.

The *Times* on Italy:—

If wishes could have their way, and if England might be permitted to frame its wishes by its own experience and example, she would desire to see Italy one Constitutional Power. Failing that consummation for the present, she would rejoice at every step that promised to lead to it without bloodshed or needless violence to partial interests. In this isle, and by the light of our own history, we can only have one opinion of a temporal Power that maintains itself by spiritual censures, or rather of a spiritual Power that abuses its influence by a temporal dominion. Which of these States, or Governments, or dynasties, or subdivisions of the Italian race may ever gain the supremacy, under what name, or at which famous city, Italy is ever likely to enthrone herself once again,—these questions are past all human ken. In our own country, and in many others, we have witnessed the gradual and happy establishment of unity, independence, and freedom, against the interest of particular families and places, and by means unknown to the law. We have rebelled and been rebelled against. We have extorted forgiveness and conceded it. We have now not a word to say against those who wish to govern themselves, or to choose their own rulers, if they are only strong enough to do so. Were all Italy to gather, State by State, under a Sardinian, a Roman or a Bourbon, and were the Pope to remain at Rome with much the same position as his predecessors once had at Avignon, we only recognise the influence of British example, and should see a "United Kingdom," like our own, excepting for the accidental residence of a Bishop claiming to be head of the Church, and that not only in Italy, but even in the whole world. As for the mere temporal losses of spiritual personages, we trust that Englishmen will never be indifferent to the misfortunes, or what are felt to be the misfortunes, of either priests or kings or any other people; but, as we have long since withheld from the Bishop of Rome that spiritual submission which he must hold as incalculably more obliging and precious than any temporal obedience, and as we have accommodated, and continue to accommodate, the state of our own Bishops and clergy to the convenience of the age, we cannot be expected to sympathise very deeply in the present distresses of Pio Nono, Antonelli, and the other Cardinals.

This is the plain state of the case, and must be felt to be such, even where there exists the deepest prejudice or the strongest interest against the opinion of this country. What is more, the example of England, and we may even add the example of France, are actually showing themselves in the progress of Italian affairs. France, even with the lustre of her Imperial Crown and the splendour of her arms, cannot hide from Italy that she has herself won her own liberties, and used them as she pleased. The vote which raised Louis Napoleon to the throne has a higher authority than the wishes of a Court circle. Accordingly, the liberated States of Italy, full of gratitude as they are to their liberator, see it rather in the nation than the man; at least, they think a new subjection too high a price for being delivered from another. Tuscany and the Roman States are forcing themselves on the King of Sardinia, and, however ruled or counselled, he is unable to refuse their homage. We Englishmen, with our own views of Royal prerogative, do not think it a very important question whether one family or another occupy the palace and figure in State ceremonials, so that it lives in the light of the Constitution. Nobody here cares to see Victor Emmanuel enriched by a single acre or adorned with one more title. We are only glad to see Northern Italy in the track which has placed us where we are ourselves. On the other hand, there is nobody here who would willingly mock the lamentations of his Holiness over the defection of his little realms. We cannot regret that they are relieving themselves from a rule utterly foreign to all our own ideas of social happiness and progress. We in this country do not allow a man once invested with a spiritual character to hold a political office or to represent a borough. The most that we allow him to do is to assist in adjudicating on the theft of a turnip or the use of a menacing word. When, therefore, we read the outpourings of Apostolic grief on the audacity and arrogance of the Æmilian cities, and the dreadful succession of crimes by which they have followed up their original treason, we simply feel that we have no place in these sorrows. All our sympathies must be with the free. The masters we wish well out of it, and we would gladly see them both wiser and better; but we cannot help them, and have no wish to do so.

But, while Pio Nono and his advisers will probably have little more to do than to acquiesce in the same necessity that has befallen greater men, and accept a spiritual for a temporal obedience, the course of another power is not so happily simple. France, certainly, is called on to perform a very high act of self-denial and devotion to the cause of public liberty. It will, indeed, be a very high act, for the prize is not only great—it has been played for, it has been touched, and almost won. Ambition, we are told, was the sin of the highest angel; and certainly it is the most perilous trial of greatness in this world to give up for honour's sake the very guerdon of honour. The famous episode of Scipio, which shines above all his victories, is nothing to the sacrifice of self which is required in this instance. What prize of war could be fairer than Tuscany, were her own affections only free? But she has made her choice; it is a native and natural choice, and the whole world would cry shame were any violence done to it. It is dictated not only by taste, but by the interests of all Italy and the only assignable object of the war. Yet no one can wonder at the suspense, the irresolution, the silence of the man who is called on to renounce the glittering spoil of war, and to show that he has fought for others, not himself or his own. Convinced, as we are, that the sacrifice must be made, we shall not appreciate it the less for the struggles it has cost. We certainly shall not expect the decision to be precipitated by the amenities of a musical banquet. Napoleon III. will take time—he always has taken time—to consider his choice. The result has proved his wisdom, for he has had to play a long game, but certainly never so long a game as the cause of Italian unity and independence.

The *Daily News* on the French colony of Algeria:—

The announcement, whatever it may be worth, that France is likely to co-operate with Spain in her threatened hostilities with Morocco, points attention to the relations of the Algerine territory of the former State with the contiguous countries of North Western Africa, and to the progress which France has made during the last twenty-nine years in the establishment of a transMediterranean Empire. France, however, could have no object in taking up a Spanish quarrel; but it appears that both countries are suffering from a similar grievance The North-Western coast of Africa is chiefly divided between French Algeria and the native Empire of Morocco, but in the latter state Spain possesses the town of Ceuta, and one or two other insignificant settlements, which have been repeatedly attacked by isolated bodies of Moors, numerous enough to annoy, but too insignificant to cause alarm, and probably beyond the control of their own sovereign. The Court of Madrid, however, appears to force on the Emperor of Morocco the relation of landlord and tenant by the English law, and to insist that the Emperor is bound to warrant it quiet possession. The suit is between a Queen and an Emperor; the "ultima ratio regum" is of course war; the expedition already planned, is to commence hostilities on the 20th, unless an ultimatum should be previously accepted. Of the truth of the French telegram, which announces that 20,000 French troops are about to enter Morocco, we may be somewhat sceptical; nor have any detailed statements of annoyances to which the Government of French Algeria is said to be objected, reached this country. There appears, however, to be no doubt that a French force is concentrated on the frontiers of Morocco; but in these vague statements of Moorish aggressions on French territory, the existence of a third and native State appears to be lost sight of. The gradual increase of the French conquests in Algeria has left only one race unsubdued. This is the people of Kabylia, a warlike and indigenous race, who may, perhaps, have possessed originally some Moorish consanguinity, but have never commingled either with Arabs or Turks, and have successively withstood the efforts of both for their subjugation. They are hemmed in on all sides by mountains, which have defended them from all enemies, but through the passes of which they often successively debouch. The intelligence from Mazagan ascribes the incursions made upon the Europeans at that point almost entirely to the Kabyles; and it is, therefore, by no means impossible that French Algeria may have suffered more from them than from the Moors. It is therefore quite as likely that, even if France design hostilities in Africa at all, she may direct them against Kabylia as against Morocco.

Though Algerian tranquillity may be worth fighting for, it would not seem that this great African colony stands France in much stead. It requires the perpetual maintenance of an immense army, and it yields a very insignificant revenue. French Algeria was founded by Louis Philippe, and before his reign was ended it required the presence of 60,000 troops. Now the number of the French army in Africa is 80,000; or this at least had been its extent for a considerable period down to the commencement of the Austrian war. This is surely an enormous number for the subjugation of so small a native population as the four millions who constitute French Algeria. It is nearly as large as the European army which we possessed in India during the mutiny, when we had an empire over 150,000,000 at stake. Nor does the native population appear to be susceptible of being trained into a considerable regular force. It is true that the Zouaves did great things at the Alma; but the Africanism of the Zouave regiments is somewhat mythical; they are formed chiefly of *mauvais sujets*, who like military life better than the probable alternative of Lambessa and Cayenne, who guard the Tuileries and the Louvre as mercenaries in African costume, and suggest perhaps to many an esoteric Red Republican whose haunters down the Rue de Rivoli that they would be awkward fellows to deal with in a new day of barricades.

The French colony of Algeria, then, does not supply the means of any considerable military organisation. And if we may make a financial inference, we should say that no French Government would be very solicitous to extend its territories by quarrelling with the Emperor of Morocco. No doubt, in the illusory statistics of the French Government, the financial question looks cheerful enough. We are there told that the revenue of Algeria is 18,000,000f., and that its expenditure is but 24,000,000f. This would be very well for a new colony; and no great European Government would grudge the making up the six million francs which are wanting. But does any one suppose that an army of 80,000 men is maintained for something less than £1,000,000 sterling? Probably these figures may only be designed to express the expenditure of civil administration, and of such small native forces as exist; and we must assume that Algeria costs France the maintenance of 80,000 men over and above the local revenue.

Neither has colonisation made any great progress; nor perhaps could this be otherwise. In 1856 the European population in Algeria amounted to 167,000. Of these, 90,000 are returned as French, 40,000 as Spanish, 7,000 as Anglo-Maltese, and the remaining 30,000 are made up of small sections. One would certainly have supposed that this being the only considerable colony in the possession of France, she would have made the most of it. Indeed the total population of all her other colonial possessions amounts to only 659,000. The insignificance even of the native population of Algeria seems to give France the means of creating a French Africa, as truly as Spain created a Spanish Mexico, if she would. But the experiment is already costly; the plains are of no extraordinary fertility, and the produce does not find a great market in Europe. These considerations combine to render it improbable that France has any policy of aggression on her African neighbours in view, or that she will do more than maintain the inviolability of her frontiers.

The *Daily News* on the Railways of the United Kingdom:—

Captain Douglas Galton's Report on the Railways of the United Kingdom for 1858, although exhibiting an amount of railway enterprise below the average of many years, is, as usual, an interesting and instructive document. The length of line authorised by Act of Parliament last year was only 328 miles, and the amount of money authorised to be raised for railway purposes only 6,800,000*l.*, the average of the last six years being 516 miles and 9,400,000*l.* The lines authorised in England and Wales were chiefly extensions of existing railways, or short lines which, when opened, will form feeders of existing railways. Down to the close of 1858 the Legislature had sanctioned altogether the construction of no less than 13,659 miles of railway, but of these 1,610 were subsequently abandoned. Of the remaining 14,049 miles, 9,506 were actually open at the end of last December, and 4,543 are yet unfinished. Should the whole of these be constructed there will be in England and Wales just 10,106 miles; in Scotland 1,880, and in Ireland 2,063; but it is more than probable that out of the above 14,049 some 2,700 miles will never be made, because from lapse of time the powers for the compulsory purchase of the requisite land have been allowed to expire. The amount of money actually raised for railway purposes in the United Kingdom to the end of 1858 was £323,300,000, and the number of persons employed on the lines made with this money, to preserve the property and make it productive, was 109,329, or nearly 12 persons per mile.

The 325,000,000*l.* raised for the construction of railways represents an expenditure of no less than 34,243*l.* a mile. This enormous average is governed by the inordinate outlay of earlier years—as, for example, the year 1846, in which acts were obtained authorising the construction of 4,500 miles of line, and the raising of 132,000,000*l.* In 1848 the length authorised was only 371; in 1850 it was only eight miles. The revulsion told on railway expenditure, and the railways made in the United Kingdom since that time have cost on an average 10,500*l.* per mile. The proportion which receipts upon railways bear to the capital invested in the lines is slowly ascending, as is also the rate of dividend on ordinary share capital. In 1849 the latter was 1.88; in 1854, 3.39; and in 1858, 3.06 per cent. It reached 3.60 in 1857. If railway proprietors traded with only their own money the nett receipts on railways are of an amount to give them 3.75 per cent. interest on the whole capital invested. But 44 per cent. of the whole capital invested in railways is advanced by way of loans, or on preference shares, and the proportion is fast increasing. In 1849 the ordinary capital bore to the whole capital the proportion of 69 per cent.; in 1858 it was but 56 per cent. The preference and loan capital has accordingly grown from a proportion of 31 to 44 per cent. in the interval. The increase of loan capital is not great, having been 22 at the beginning and 25 at the close of this period, while the preference capital, which was 8 per cent. of the whole in 1849, was 19 in 1858. The interest payable on this rapidly increasing description of capital preys upon the dividend of the ordinary shareholder by its rate as well as its gross amount, being 4.63 per cent. per annum on loan and preference capital, reducing, as we have seen, the interest on ordinary capital by 69 per cent. Captain Galton calls attention to a provision now almost invariably required by Parliament in railway bills, that which restricts holders of preference shares to the profits of a limited period for the payment of their dividend, and points out its tendency to aggravate the terms to which railway companies raising money on preference shares will have to submit, and also to increase the difficulty of disposing of preference stock.

139,193,000 passengers were conveyed by railway in the United Kingdom last year, paying 10,376,000*l.* in fares. The increase in the number of the travelling public, as compared with the previous year, is insignificant, being only 185,000. In former years the increase has often been six and eight millions; in 1852 it was thirteen millions. Looking over the records of the last ten years we find that the proportion of first and third class travelling is increasing, while that of second-class travelling is diminishing. Of the 139,000,000 passengers carried in 1858, 13.15 per cent. were conveyed in first-class carriages, at an average fare of 2.09d. per mile; 29.93 per cent. in second-class carriages at 1.46d. per mile, and 56.88 per cent. in third-class carriages, at 0.83d. per mile. In 1849 the first-class passengers constituted 11.43 per cent.; the second-class passengers, 36.64 per cent.; and the third-class passengers, 51.93 per cent. of the whole number carried. Captain Galton, referring to the suggestions which are made from time to time for extending Government supervision to railways with a view to the safety of the passengers, adduces the regulations imposed on railway companies in France by the Government, and observes that interference by the Government is scarcely possible, unless it be carried throughout the whole system.

The *Morning Herald* on the Address of the English Roman Catholic Bishops:—

While the temporal power of the Pope is slipping from his grasp in Italy, the aggressive spirit which characterises the Roman Catholic Church is curiously conspicuous in this country. This moment of difficulty and disaster seems only to strengthen the faith and increase the courage of the "Cardinal Archbishop, and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster in Provincial Synod assembled." There is no reason whatever for discouragement. That wonderful organisation which has elicited the praises of Protestant writers is as compact as in the palmiest days of Rome. The clergy are as zealous, the lamp of sacrifice still burns as brightly, the cause of the Church is still is dear to all who are called upon to take a leading part in her government, or in ministering to the spiritual wants of the faithful. With a certain portion of this document there is certainly no fault to be found. Vice and crime are such formidable enemies that we must not refuse the assistance of allies who are otherwise separated from us by so wide a gulf. It would argue an excess of bigotry to deny that the Roman Catholic clergy in many parts of the country discharge their duties with great efficiency, and that "the time is manifestly come when masses of evil must be driven in by combined force." Whatever form religious belief assumes it must be inimical to vice and crime, and it must be allowed that, as an instrument of social order, as a living protest against vice, the Roman Catholic Church has produced beneficial effects. From the doctrines preached by the Popish clergy we entirely dissent, but we are willing to give them credit for any exertions they may make to "break up the accumulation of vice in our great cities." There's enough work for us all to do. We may desire to see Roman Catholicism gradually driven out from amongst us by the increasing force of Protestantism; but so long as a considerable portion of the community profess the Roman Catholic faith it is of great public importance that the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy should be directed to objects with which all right-thinking people can sympathise.

It is when they depart from this moderate tone that we are compelled to censure the language and policy of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops. For what reasons it is difficult to understand, the Papal party in the United Kingdom appear to be looking forward to the speedy consummation of the paternal wish so lovingly expressed by Pio Nono in the famous decree which necessitated the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. We have, as yet, seen nothing which indicates so sudden and wholesale a perversion. We have never yet been informed that Queen Victoria intended to erect a private chapel at Buckingham Palace for the celebration of mass, or that any secret intimation had been made to Cardinal Wiseman that her Majesty had lately shown a weakness for the confessional. We have heard and read a good deal, within the last few weeks, of Irish revivals, but it is hardly to be imagined that this remarkable ebullition of religious enthusiasm will be viewed with fervour by the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. We have also heard of a few perverts "in high life," and of young gentlemen from the universities being enticed away by the splendid rites and vague mysteries of Popery. But otherwise, it seems to us that Cardinal Wiseman's crow of triumph is extremely premature. It is true that, even in the synodical address to which we have been alluding, there are frequent calls to fresh and vigorous exertion, but the general tone is quite as exulting as could be expected in a document which partakes more of the nature of an episcopal or archidiaconal charge. Nothing can be more slighting than the allusion to parents who, instead of sending their children to [Roman] Catholic schools, "allow themselves to be seduced by the advantages proposed to allure their children to heretical schools, or to be carried away by the cry of education, considered merely as a means of getting on in the world, and so do not perceive the evils of an erroneous, or appreciate the blessings of a sound education." Now, really this is a great deal too bad. Why, in what position would all the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops find themselves except for the charitable legislation of the heretics against whom they declare war to the death? This braggart language and insolent pretensions to supremacy come strangely from men whose becoming attitude would be that of thankfulness and humility. They must surely have sense enough to know that they are defeating their own ends. So long as they confine themselves to their proper sphere, so long as their priests discharge the arduous duties of their office, and confine themselves to that, we have not a word to say. It is when they put forth insolent pretensions, and refuse to be content with the abundant share of freedom they enjoy, that we are compelled to speak of them in terms of censure. The moment for such displays of impotent arrogance is singularly ill-chosen, and the Roman Catholic clergy will do well to prepare for the storm which is about to shake the Papal power, rather than to make ready their plans for an anti-Protestant campaign.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday.

I pointed out to you, some days ago, the curious fact that Louis Napoleon had inserted in the *Moniteur* the address from the Romagna to Victor Emmanuel with the King's reply in acceptance, which he had not inserted, the addresses from the Tuscans, the Parmese, or the Modenese. Another little straw may also show how the wind blows from Biarritz. *Le Memorial de l'Allier*, a French provincial journal of Ultramontane politics, has received a "warning" for attacking Victor Emmanuel—the attack being based on the king's "sacrilegious invasion" of Pio Nono's rights. This ought to be a hint to the vehement Bishop of Orleans, who denounces all who dare to attack the temporal power of the Pope. The aforesaid dignitary is kind enough to intimate what would be the wishes of Ireland were English "force" removed. Here are the burning words of the original:—

"Et l'Irlande catholique n'a-t-elle pas ses vœux aussi? Un ministre Anglais disait hier que l'Angleterre ne permettrait jamais que les souverains légitimes fussent rétablis par la force dans les duchés. Si l'Irlande n'avait pas été vingt fois écrasée par la force, l'Angleterre pourrait-elle nous répondre que cette terre catholique ne préférerait pas au sceptre qui l'opprime la vaillante épée d'un de ses plus nobles enfans, catholique comme elle, fils de ses anciens rois, et couronné à cette heure du plus brillant prestige de la gloire Française!"

If Lord Carlisle has not already packed up his trunks with all the available red tape in the Castle, ordering, meanwhile, that the Viceregal Lodge should be got ready for Marshal MacMahon, it can only be attributed to that "circumlocution" which delays all rapid administration in the country. Mark the beauty of the above "The sceptre which oppresses her (Ireland)—(Queen Victoria's little wand of dignity in a woman's hand) contrasted with the "valiant sword" of the victor of Magenta! Another French Bishop (Poictiers) has praised the Pope's temporal power as "not inferior in administration" to any Government in Europe. What a terrible attack on all the European Governments! The Pope himself has mildly reminded the people of the Romagna that they have incurred "ecclesiastical censures and penalties." The poor Perugians incurred heavier penalties of Swiss swords in Papal pay. A few other facts about Italy are worth noting. At Parma an agent of the ex-Duchess (returned with reactionary views) has been murdered by a mob—(a bad business). The *Constitutionnel* declares again that "Italy is free henceforth from foreign intervention. The Emperor gives advice, but does not dictate orders:" and Mazzini, hitherto incorrigible, has given in his adhesion to Victor Emmanuel, advising him to seize all Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, and defy both Austria and France. The house of Savoy is not likely to take such advice; it has always gone step by step in its career of extension; and when South Italy is ripe, the pear will doubtless fall into a willing mouth.

You may have noticed the melancholy and foreboding Tuscan correspondence of the *Times*

4th battalion Rifle Brigade from Valetta with the 2nd battalion of the 23rd Fusiliers from Ricasoli, and to appoint, Captain Wilford Brett as his Assistant-Military Secretary.

The proposed intention of converting the marshes opposite the dockyard at Chatham into a rifle range for the troops at that garrison has been abandoned, in consequence of the Board of Surveyors ordered to inspect and report on that site having reported that to convert the spot selected into a rifle ground, with the necessary alterations and improvements, including draining and the obtaining possession of the land for the required purposes, will involve an outlay of from £15,000 to £17,000.—a sum which the military authorities do not feel justified in spending for that purpose. Since the decision of the War Department has been arrived at several other sites have been surveyed in the locality of Chatham garrison by Colonel M. Williams, the Commanding Royal Engineer, who has selected a tract of ground between the Thames and Medway, and not far distant from Gravesend. This spot presents the advantages of being exceedingly retired, its situation near the banks of the Thames rendering it little frequented by the public, thus preventing any interruption to the troops while engaged in firing. Should a favourable report be made as to the locality, the erection of the necessary buildings for the troops will be immediately commenced, and the land levelled and put in order by several gangs of convicts from the establishment at Chatham, The huts for the troops will be erected as near Gravesend as possible, in order that the officers and soldiers stationed there may have access to that town.

The banquet which the city of Exeter intends to give to the 9th Lancers, who have just returned from India, is fixed for Thursday next, in the Higher-market. The Mayor of Exeter will preside at the dinner, and the High Sheriff will act as vice-president.

The enrolled local pensioners of the Birr district have been assembled for four days' drill, under the command of Major Sewell, staff officer. The appearance and drill of the veterans are creditable; they will be inspected on Friday by Major-General Tulloch.

The Navy.

The Admiralty have appended a note to their quarterly return of courts-martial of the 1st of July, 1859, read on board all her Majesty's ships in commission, to the effect that the proceedings of the court-martial on Commander Hallett, held at Malta in February last (Rear-Admiral Codrington, president), have been declared irregular, and the sentence invalid.

The Perseverance screw troopship, Commander Power, steamed out of Portsmouth Harbour on Friday morning, to test her machinery, &c. Everything worked in the most satisfactory manner. On her return into the harbour she took in the moorings of the Prince Regent hulk, for the purpose of swinging for the adjustment of her compasses. The Prince Regent has berthed temporarily alongside the Bellerophon.

The Sphinx, 6, paddle, Commander Day, V.C., was swung in Portsmouth Harbour on Friday, for the adjustment of her compasses.

The Russian screw corvette Possadnik, Commander Birileff, arrived at Spithead on Thursday evening from Cronstadt, bound for the Amoor River. Friday morning she saluted the military and naval authorities of the port, the compliment being returned from the battery on the King's Bastion and the Mars, 80 screw, Captain J. Strange, at Spithead.—The Possadnik's two consorts—the Naezdnik and the Rasbonnik—are hourly expected to arrive at Spithead from the Baltic.

It was expected, on Friday, at Plymouth that the screw steamship Agamemnon, 91, Captain Thomas Hope, would leave for the Mediterranean; the blue peter was flying on Thursday.

Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K.C.B., Admiral of the Channel Fleet, went on Thursday on board his Imperial Majesty's Brazilian corvette Bahiana, 13, in Plymouth Sound. A salute of 13 guns was acknowledged by the flagship Impregnable, in Hamoaze.

The paddle-wheel steam-tender Advice, 3, M. C. Raymond commanding, from Queenstown, arrived at Plymouth on Thursday with marine artillery and supernumeraries.

The British screw steamer Palestine, from Liverpool, passed on the 23rd of September, 80 miles eastward of Gibraltar, six English sail of the line steaming westerly, and shortly afterwards, on the same day, three French sail of the line making the best of their way under steam and canvas in the same direction. The Palestine also passed off the coast of Portugal two line-of-battle ships, apparently English, standing in the direction of Gibraltar.

The Terrible was at Leghorn on the 23rd of September. The Cadmus and the Argus left Malta on the 24th of September for Gibraltar. The Exmouth arrived at Malta on the 28th September, from Naples.

The division under Rear-Admiral Mundy has left Spezzia for Malta, calling at Genoa, but had not arrived at Malta up to the 3rd of October.

Her Majesty's steam frigate Doris arrived at Gibraltar on the 29th of September from Malta.

The Baroness Tecco, Ottoman steamer, Captain Newbolt, arrived at Malta on the 24th of September, from Constantinople and Salonica, with 1,105 Ottoman troops for Tripoli, for which port she proceeded on the day following.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. E. J. Brooks, to the Odin; Lieut. P. J. Pitricken, to the Wellington; Lieut. J. P. Cheyne, to the Ardent; Lieut. W. H. Elton, to the Vulcan; John Nihill, surgeon, additional to the James Watt.

The Militia.

ROYAL MILITIA.—By a circular dated Dublin Castle, 5th October inst., we find that the Government, acting on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, have directed that the pay of the adjutant be henceforth ten shillings per diem; he is also to receive two shillings and three pence a-day lodging allowance, two shillings a-day for forage for a horse, and one shilling a-day for a servant; five shillings a-day when living at an inn on enrolment duty, and three pounds annually per company. The same circular states that all officers on first appointment, under the rank of captain, are to be attached for instruction at the head-quarters of their corps for one month; during that period they are to receive five shillings per diem.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday, (Sunday) between twelve and one o'clock p.m., a young woman named Ellen Kavanagh fell, it is supposed accidentally, from the top room of the house No. 2 Purdon-street. She sustained some severe injuries in the chest and spine, and was at once removed to the Richmond Hospital, where she now lies under surgical treatment.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.

Monday, One o'Clock, a.m.

THE FRENCH COURT.

The latest news from Bayonne announces the departure of the Emperor for Africa, on a visit to Count Walewski.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, OCT. 8.—The *Austrian Correspondence* contains an article censuring the summary now circulated of the reply of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, to the note of the Austrian Government for designedly omitting that portion of the Duke's reply where his Highness laid stress on the fact of his opinion regarding Austria and her relation to Germany being decidedly at variance with that expressed at the meeting of the National party at Eisenbach.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

ZURICH, OCT. 8TH.—It is stated that the difficulties met with by the Conferences have not yet been settled, and that it is doubtful whether the Treaty of Peace will be signed next week.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN PARMA.

PARIS, OCT. 8TH.—The French Consul at Parma has received orders of the Imperial Government to quit his post in Parma, unless prompt justice is done, and exemplary chastisement inflicted on the authors of the murder of Count Anviti.

MOROCCO.

Letters from Madrid state that the representative of the Emperor of Morocco at Tangiers has asked for further delay for the settlement of the question pending with Spain, but his demand has not been acceded to.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY.—The Great Eastern was leaving this place at 3 o'clock p.m.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Stagnation prevailed in the Stock Exchange, which has been almost deserted. Consols closed at Friday's quotations. In the other markets, prices remain unaltered.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, OCT. 8.—The Bourse opens flat, but without alteration in the price of Rentes. 3-15 p.m.—Funds were somewhat improved, and the last price of Rentes was 69.60, shewing an increase of 5 cents. since yesterday.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, OCT. 8.—We have a large show of wheat, a large quantity of which is of secondary quality. There is a good demand for best samples. Both old and new are sought after, at last week's prices. Other kinds meet same. Barley is a large supply, butquite inactive at former rates. Beans slow sale.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 8.—We had an increased supply of wheat at our corn market to-day, which sold freely, and the best samples brought 6d. more money than this day week. Oats and barley were scarce, yet the latter declined 4d. per barrel. White wheat, 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.; red, 23s. to 24s. 6d.; white oats, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; barley, 18s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

MANCHESTER RACES.

Cesarewitch—11 to 1 against Marine (taken); 14 to 1 against Moorcock (taken); 14 to 1 against Gaspard (taken); 16 to 1 against Special Licence.

Stakes—16 to 1 against Artless (taken); 20 to 1 against Clydesdale (taken freely); 33 to 1 against Vanity (taken); 40 to 1 against Argosy (offered); 33 to 1 against Lord Nelson; 20 to 1 against Yorkshire Grey (offered); 25 to 1 against Sovereign (taken); 25 to 1 against Petra (offered); 25 to 1 against Yorkshire Grey (taken); 30 to 1 against Petra (taken); 25 to 1 against Tunstal Maid (taken); 25 to 1 against Tunstal Maid (taken); 25 to 1 against Yorkshire Grey (taken); 30 to 1 against Petra (taken); 25 to 1 against Lord Nelson (taken); 30 to 1 against Odd Fellow (taken).

TATTERSALL'S—SATURDAY.

Cesarewitch—8 to 1 against Marine (taken); 14 to 1 against Moorcock; 10 to 1 against Clydesdale (taken); 20 to 1 against Artless (taken); 9 to 1 against Special Licence (taken); 10 to 1 against Royal Sovereign (taken); 16 to 1 against Petra (taken); 25 to 1 against Tunstal Maid (taken); 25 to 1 against Yorkshire Grey (taken); 30 to 1 against Petra (taken); 25 to 1 against Lord Nelson (taken); 30 to 1 against Odd Fellow (taken).

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF SAN JUAN.

The *Times* gives news from Vancouver's Island to August 27th. The American forces in San Juan had just been increased to 700 men, and the camp had been removed to a still stronger position. All this, it is stated, was in violation of stipulations with the United States' Government, according to which neither party should exclude the other by force until the title was settled. No British troops had been landed on San Juan. The writer severely censures the American Boundary Commissioner; he took such a part, that, though a civilian, he may be said to have assisted in the landing and invading expedition. It was stated that he offered free passages to San Juan, and free gifts of land on the Island, to all American citizens, who would come and squat on it, that he did this, representing himself in his official character, as Commissioner, added weight to his offer.

The news from the gold mines continues favourable.

THE GREAT EASTERN AT SEA.

The Great Eastern which left Weymouth on Saturday, on her trial trip, is not reported in this mornings' papers. The course intended to be taken, it is said, will be South of the Scilly Islands, and direct to the old head of Kinsale, thence up the Channel to Holyhead, where, she is expected to arrive tomorrow (Tuesday).

The *Daily News* says it is probable the Great Eastern will remain at Holyhead for ten or twelve days, after which she will come to Southampton to have her boilers repaired in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade.

CORK MONDAY.—The Great Eastern passed Cork Harbour about half past-six, p.m. last evening with fore and after sails set and steering to the eastward. She was sighted by the Darrynane pilot boat until within about one mile and a half off the old head of Kinsale.

The correspondent of the *Times*, on board the Great Eastern, says it is more than probable the ship will not leave England during the winter, and that it is almost certain Southampton will be chosen for her winter quarters.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Steps have been taken in South Australia in favour of the construction of a grand trunk railway to run 400 miles north of Adelaide.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

There is a general expectation that the negociations pending with a view to the settlement of the builders' dispute are likely to be brought to a successful close at a very early period, and that the strike may be at an end before this day week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times*, in a leading article, comments on the manner in which the Mile End inquest, on the body of the infant named Yorath was conducted, and trusts that the higher administrators of justice will sift the disgraceful transaction which at present is in so much confusion and obscurity.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, remarks that the action of the French Government in the case of the murder of Count Anviti has a suspicious look, and says there is no reason to doubt that the murder of Oct. 5 will be as fully, fairly, and firmly investigated by the existing administrators of Parma, as by any more regular Government.

The *Times* publishes a lecture, at Birkenhead, by Captain King of the Cheshire Rifles, and says he has done the State some service in telling millions of his fellow-countrymen what is really done at Hythe in the way of rifle practice.

Yesterday there were in Plymouth Sound ships of war belonging to five different nations, viz: English, Russian, Dutch, Brazilian and Turkish.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds to-day experienced no variation whatever, the attendance in the Stock Exchange was unusually small. In the Share market dulness prevailed, and in a few instances this led to a trifling reduction in prices. There was a fair demand for money. A sum of £3,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day, but this may be considered as an exceptional operation.

(Times' City Article.)

The market was uninfluenced by foreign news, although the accounts from the outrage at Parma produced a painful sense of the use to which it will be turned in hastening the re-actionary plot against Central Italy. The Australian letters to-day mention the failure of I and W. Pattison, of Melbourne, contractors and general dealers, for £70,000, and of Fairfax and Co., Sydney, for £85,000.

The *Freemans' Journal* of this morning contains a statement from a Ballinrobe correspondent that an attempt had been made on the turbulent minister of Rome Priest Lavelle. This is the second statement of the kind, and we doubt not that this will prove equally incorrect.

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'Clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

OCTOBER 10.—Fresh difficulties at Zurich, and the signing of the Treaty of Peace, is again delayed. The Austrian Plenipotentiary does nothing but send couriers to Vienna, until people begin to consider that he has neither powers nor instructions. The Emperor Napoleon it is said, is becoming disgusted with this procrastination. The Cabinet of Vienna is also so little satisfied with the state of affairs, that it is reported to be working in Germany, to prepare a coalition against the Emperor of the French.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRID, OCT. 9th.—Five French ships and two Frigates, commanded by the Vice-Admiral, arrived at Algesiras on the 7th instant.

CARRICKMACROSS STEEPLECHASES.

Weights for the Free Handicap Race. Three miles.

	st. lb.		st. lb.
Joe Maley ...	11 7	Oyster Girl ...	9 10
Dodger ...	11 0	Cooper's-hill ...	9 5
Thomastown ...	10 4	Mayboy ...	9 0
Fairy Queen ...	10 0	Black Jack ...	9 0

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

OCTOBER.

Ballymountain Harriers, at 11 o'clock, a.m.—11, Killapsycross woods; 14, Bishop's Hall.

Rock Harriers—13, Mayfield; 17, Camas Bridge; 20, Kennel. At 11 o'clock.

The Cork Harriers.—11, Templeiska Church; 14, Carrignavar. At 11.

The Mill-street Harriers.—11, Keelinleagh, near Kanturk; 14, Mount Leader Wood; 18, Drishane Wood; 21st, Kilcorcorney. At 11.

Wexford Hunt.—11, Carrigmannon; 14, Old Ross; 18, Ballyvodock; 21, Castleboro'; 25, Stokestown Wood; 28, Rosegarland. At half past 10.

A PRETENDER TO THE CROWN OF IRELAND.—We are no alarmists, but we can "smell a rat" as well as other people, and, as a forensic orator, distinguished for the happy combination of his metaphors, once said, we think it our duty to "nip it in the bud," Beware, we say, of Marshal MacMahon! Ireland has been thought in danger of being made a province of France, but it would be just as great a calamity to see her severed from Great Britain under the restored Irish dynasty of the MacMahons. Fortunately for Queen Victoria, the Bishop of Orleans, in a recent pastoral charge to the clergy of his diocese, has "let the cat out of the bag":—"Who can say that Ireland would not prefer to the sceptre which oppresses her, the sword of one of our bravest soldiers, the descendant of one of her ancient kings?" Nor is this all. Overtures have actually been made to the Marshal on the part of Ireland! Under pretence of requesting his autograph, the *Mayoress* of Limerick has sounded his intentions; and, what is most significant, Marshal MacMahon, in his answer, passes over in silence the lady's marked allusion to his blood and his claims. It is evident that he "bides his time," and we can conceive his vexation at the Bishop's premature disclosure.—*Examiner*.

DEATH OF SUB-INSPECTOR WADE.—With great regret we announce the death of this much respected officer. Stationed at Glanmire, he enjoyed the esteem of (we believe) all the residents; but, on duty here, during the Seedons, he was seized with apoplexy on Tuesday, and died on Friday. He was, we understand, twenty years in the service, but this, we fear, does not entitle his family to Government consideration. A claim, however, he has for an injury in the head which he received during an election in Maltow in 1848, was probably not unconcerned in his death at the early age of, we believe, not more than 44 or 45. He leaves a widow and eleven children, all deeply entitled to the sympathy of the public.—*Cork Constitution*.

NEWRY AND ARMAGH RAILWAY.—The members of the deputations recently appointed to wait on the shareholders, with a view of inducing them to subscribe for £1,500 additional shares, held a meeting at the secretary's office, Newry, on Friday last. On comparing the results of their visits, it appeared that the deputations were everywhere favourably received, and nearly 900 of the 1,500 additional shares were taken up, although there had not been an opportunity of calling on many influential persons, whose interests are directly involved in the progress of the line. In the course of conversation, it was seen that the project would be a safe investment for capital, the traffic on the portion opened being daily on the increase, and the district through which it will pass being one of the richest in Ulster in agricultural and manufacturing resources. Before separating, it was agreed to appoint a deputation to wait on the great landed proprietors to solicit their co-operation, the deputation to include Maxwell Charles Close, Esq., M.P. for county Armagh; Peter Quin, Esq., M.P. for Newry; J. W. M. Bond, Esq., M.P. for city of Armagh; Denis Maguire, Esq., &c. An adjourned meeting will be held in a few days.

THE REVIVALS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—We have authority for stating, as one proof of the spiritual awakening in the north of Ireland, that one bookseller in Belfast sold in three months, ending September, 1858 Bibles, 500; Testaments, 100; Psalm-books, 200; and in the corresponding months of this year—Bibles, 3,500; Testaments, 1,000; Psalm-books, 1,800. On the same authority, we learn the gratifying fact that the sales of Bibles from the Edinburgh Bible Society alone to Irish book-sellers have been as follows:—

	1858.	1859.
June	1,482	2,575
July	1,673	6,133
August	1,003	5,485
September	1,171	5,443
	5,329	19,636

Or an increase in 1859 of 14,312 copies of the Word of God. The seed thus sown cannot but produce good fruit. *Banner of Ulster*.

The Rev. Robert Maguire, who has justly gained great reputation in London, is to deliver a lecture for the Young Men's Christian Association at the Rotunda, on to-morrow evening, Tuesday the 11th inst., the subject being "My Schools and Schoolmasters. Mr. Maguire is rector of the populous parish of Clerkenwell, London, where his labours have been a great blessing to the working classes, in whose spiritual welfare he takes a deep interest. The National Sunday League, a society having for its object the opening of all public places of amusement on the Lord's Day, and whose operations are widely diffused throughout England, experienced in Mr. Maguire a sharp antagonist, who, at a public discussion in Exeter Hall, exposed the real objects of the League, and, by clear and telling arguments, defended the working man's boon—"the Lord's Day," against the insidious reasoning of his opponents. Mr. Maguire has written many very useful books—the last his lectures on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," are both practical and experimental. We have no doubt his lecture on Tuesday evening will be largely attended.

THE AMERICAN REVIVAL AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The *New York Observer* of the 8th ult., states that there is an extensive Movement among the Roman Catholics of that city. Many of them have been brought to the one Mediator, through the revival movement, and their priests are becoming seriously alarmed. Father Chiniquy is meeting with a cordial welcome from many Roman Catholic in Chicago. We give the following incident as a specimen of the state of feeling among the Roman Catholics in Chicago:—A great crowd of Roman Catholics) assembled before the church; one drove up in great state and pomp to awe them to submission, in the predicted and shameless habiliments of Rome. "Down, down on your knees, every one of you," cried out one in authority. Not a knee bent, not a hat was moved. Thrice the order was given, when a voice from the crowd, full and strong, "We bow the knee no more but to the God of heaven."

J. SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq.—This distinguished gentlemen preached yesterday (Sunday) to a crowded and attentive congregation, at the Rotundo. At three o'clock, the hour announced, the Round Room was completely filled, and on the platform were to be noticed several clergymen of various Christian denominations. Mr. Knowles opened the proceedings by reading the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, which he did with great clearness of enunciation and impressiveness of manner. A hymn was then sung, when the preacher gave as his text the last three verses of Matthew, chapter 11:—"Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden," &c. The discourse was characterised throughout by great devotional feeling and a rare purity and force of diction, and at its termination the vast assemblage appeared to be profoundly impressed. The proceedings closed with the singing of a hymn and benediction.

The Glenamaddy Guardians, some of whom were processed by the Poor Law Auditor for signing a cheque in payment of the salary due to the Rev. Mr. M'Namara, R.C. chaplain, will, it is said, bring the Poor Law Commissioners into the Queen's Bench for that proceeding; and it is also added that the Rev. Gentleman will seek a remedy in the same quarter, and against the same parties for an illegal libel published against him in one of their reports. So that if this *on dit* be true, the gentlemen who wear whalebone wigs will have a chance of fees on the Connaught Circuit.

A MAN FOUND DEAD.—Saturday morning last, an old man named Wm. Stevenson, was found dead lying near the line of railway at Whiteabbey. Deceased was seen at nine o'clock on Friday night coming home from his work, but he never reached home. It is thought that he must have fallen, being in drink, and not being able to rise, he perished from the severity of the night. J. K. Jackson, Esq., held an inquest on the body in the evening of Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead."—*Belfast News Letter*.

Miss Hayes, otherwise Madame Bushnell, is to visit Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, on a professional tour. It is stated, by the *Cork Reporter*, that she has £80,000 in the funds. This sum with a handsome widow upon whom the hand of time has been laid but slightly, to assist in spending it, is not to be despised. Both would keep the incumbered Estates Court at a distance.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 10.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅝ ⅜
Account	95⅝ ⅜
New Threes, ...	shut.

NOON FUNDS.

Consols money, ...	95⅝ ⅜
Consols for Account, ...	95⅝ ⅜

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅝ ⅜
Account, ...	95⅝ ⅜

2.15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅝ ⅜
Account, ...	95⅝ ⅜

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	95⅝ ⅜
Consols for Account	11 16th to 13 16th
New Threes, ...	shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 24½; Caledonians, 89½; Great Westerns, 106½; London and North Western, 94 3/8; London and South Western, 94½; Leeds Northern, 45; Midland Stock, 105½; South Eastern, 76½. Consols opened steady at 95⅝ to ⅜, and continued so until it was found that the Government Broker did not make his usual purchase, when they declined to 95⅝ sellers; shares without the least change, and scarcely a bargain doing; Canadians steady.

CORK CORN MARKET.—White wheat, 22s. 0d. to 24s. 6d.; red, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.; barley, 12s. 6d. to 16s. 0d.; oats, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 8d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 7.—Firsts, 110s.; seconds, 105s.; thirds. 94s.; fourths, 86s.; fifths, 71s.; sixths, 52s.; 2,000 in market.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 10.—Weather gloomy, and rain has fallen in the night. Arrivals of wheat and barley most moderate, and of oats rather larger. Wheat, English—Supply small, and an advance of 2s. demanded, but few sales as yet have been made; foreign, fair demand, at fully 1s. advance on Monday; barley, malting and grinding, a better sale; oats dull, and 3d. to 6d. cheaper than Monday; flour fully as dear as on Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies good; weather changeable; wheat—English all sold at 1s. advance; Foreign, 1s. to 2s. dearer for old in retail; floating cargoes held for 1s. improvement; flour 1s. per sack better; Indian corn, upward tendency; beans 6d. to 1s. better; rye wanted, off, coast in good order; malt steady.; peas in moderate favour; oats 6d. lower; Irish not in favour.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 10.—Sugar steady, with some enquiry for floating cargoes. Coffee, floating cargoes in request. Tea quiet, common congou quoted one-fifth for cash. Rice firm, with little enquiry. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow steady, but inactive; spot for all the year, 57s. 9d.; January to March 57s. 6d. to 57s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 10.—The supply of beef and mutton is less than last week. Demand fair at about prices of last Monday, beef 4½d. to 6¼d.; mutton 6d. to 7d. per lb. Supply—2,639 cattle, 7,463 sheep.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 10.—Sales probably about 8000 bales; market without change; imports 294; previously 3,767.

MANCHESTER CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 10.—Supply of each kind of stock moderate; beasts sell steady 2d. per 8 lbs more money; sheep are firm in price; calves and pigs unaltered; beef 2s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; pork 3s. 4s. 9d. per 1 lbs. Beasts 4,590; foreign 1,270; sheep 23,940; foreign 6,000; calves 126; foreign 81; pigs 400.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.—All positions 82s. to 82s. 6d. Market steady.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Malvina (s.s.), London; Ulrich, Hutten, Dantzic.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Robert, Taganrog; Yephy, Cronstadt.

WIND AND WEATHER.

ISRAEL.—Cork N.N.E., dull; Queenstown, E.N.E., fine; Belfast, E. by S., fine; Derry, N. by E., dull; Dundalk, N., wet; Limerick, N.W., dull; Waterford, S., dull; Kingstown, E.S.E., dull; Bray, N.W., dull.

SCOTCH.—Ardrossan, N., Ayr, N.E., dull; Dumfries, W.; Greenock, E., dull; Kilmarnock, N.E., fine.; Paisley, N.E., fine; Troon, E., breezy; Wigton, E., stormy.

ENGLISH.—Liverpool, E., fine; Manchester, E.N.E., fine; Leeds, N.W., dull; Hull, N.E., fine; Sheffield, S.E., rain; Harrowgate, E., dull; Sunderland, S.E., fine.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	———	———	95⅝ ⅜	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Irish Accounts	95	———	95⅝ ⅜	95⅝	95⅝	95
3 per Cent. Stock	95⅝	———	95⅝ ⅜	95⅝	———	———
3 per Cent. Reduced	———	———	95⅝ ⅜	95⅝	———	———
Bank Stock	———	———	95⅝ ⅜	95⅝	———	———

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCTOBER 10.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per cent consols	...
Ditto for account 18th October, ...	95
New 3 per cent. stock [shut]	94⅝ ¼
Ditto for account, 12th October	94⅝ ¼

LOCAL DEBENTURES.

City Debentures, 4 per cent of £92 6s 2d	89

STEAM.

British and Irish	38½
City of Dublin Shares of 1836	45
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building, redeemable	51½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Canal Company....	...38½ xd
Consumers' Gas Company	84 xd

RAILWAYS.

Cork and Bandon	10½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Great Southern and Western	107½ 107
Ditto account	107
Killarney Junction	13½
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	52½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual ...	12½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98½

VACANCIES, APPOINTMENTS, AND PROMOTIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

War Office—Mr. Edward Thomas Rowland Mereweather has passed his examination for a temporary clerkship in Pall-Mall. The Admiralty—Mr. William Augustus Stone has passed an examination for a temporary clerkship. General Post-office—The Postmastership of Leeds has become vacant by the death of Mr. James Anderson (salary 290*l.*), in the gift of the Postmaster-General; Mr. Thomas Garnett, senior clerk in the Sheffield Post-office, has been promoted to the postmastership of Ipswich; Mr. Hugh Huston Lyons has passed his examination for a clerkship at Derby. Customs—A clerkship at Southampton has become vacant by the death of Mr. John T. Tucker; Mr. M. J. Hart has been appointed second clerk and landing-waiter at Sligo; Mr. J. G. Royle, extra clerk at Manchester, has been appointed clerk in the Legal Quays Department, London; Mr. R. H. Clark has been promoted from sixth to fifth class clerk in the Tea Department, London; Mr. Charles Vincer has been promoted from third to second class tide-surveyor in London. Inland Revenue Department: Stamps and Taxes Branch—Mr. George Michael Phillipson has been appointed assistant surveyor of taxes, date of commission the 22nd of September; Mr. John Palethorpe has passed his examination for a supernumerary surveyorship of taxes. Excise Branch (Ireland)—The following promotions have taken place in the Registrar of Deeds-office, Dublin, caused by the extension of second class from ten to fifteen in number, and the merging of the third and transcribing classes:—Mr. J. Lyne, to the second class; Mr. M. Moriarty, to the second class; Mr. R. B. Ratigan, to the second class; Mr. H. Foster, to the second class; Mr. W. Evre, to the second class. There is a vacancy in the third class, caused by the death of Mr. W. Taylor, jun. Cape of Good Hope—Mr. Murrell Robinson Robinson has been appointed deputy colonial engineer and deputy commissioner of roads; Mr. Matthew Woodifield has been appointed first assistant colonial engineer, and first assistant commissioner of roads; Mr. Woodford Pilkington has been appointed second assistant colonial engineer, and second assistant commissioner of roads; Mr. Joseph Flack has been appointed clerk of the works in the colonial engineer's department, Cape Town.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

RENOVATION OF THE CATHEDRAL, DERRY.—We learn that the estimated cost for the renovation of the Cathedral is now £3,500, considerably above the original estimate. This will enable the work to be made more complete in every respect, and worthy of the venerable edifice. Increased liberality will be necessary on the part of the Churchmen, and we are happy to state that the Lord Bishop of the diocese has set a good example by doubling his former subscription. His Lordship's name now heads the list with £200, and a goodly array of munificent subscriptions follow. We hope that the whole sum required will be promptly made up. The old Cathedral is endeared to every Protestant heart by its sacred memories. If the Israelites thought upon the stones of Jerusalem, well may Irish Protestants love the walls of Derry Cathedral. Its renovation, in a style more in accordance with the improvements of the day, and yet consistent with that elegant simplicity which Protestants prefer, will be a matter of just pride to Churchmen generally.—*Derry Sentinel*.

RIBBONISM.—On the night of the 29th ult., being the fair night of Forkhill, Constable Bourke and Sub-constable Gilmore, of the Adavoile station, were on patrol duty going to Forkhill, at about the hour of six o'clock p.m., and when within half-a-mile of the village, the constable heard great screaming on the road before him. The constable ran as fast as possible to the place, and, on his way, was informed that the people were killing each other in a house before him. When the constable reached the place he was informed by Patrick Carrol, a small farmer, who was bleeding profusely from the mouth, that a large party of men had entered his house and beat him and a man named Toal, who was in the house at the time, in a most brutal manner, and had made off. The constable and Sub-constable Gilmore immediately gave chase and succeeded in capturing two men, named Conolly and Price, whom Carrol identified as being of the party who entered his house and beat him. The constable was compelled to fix bayonets to prevent the rescue of the prisoners, whom he brought before J. L. M'Cance, Esq., R.M., who was, at the time, in Forkhill, and who took Carrol's information and sent the case for trial to the Ballybot Quarter Sessions. Constable Bourke got further information about the ringleader of the party, named Michael Ferrigan, from Newtoneloghoge, who, it is believed, keeps a Ribbon lodge in his house, and had made his escape at the time of the two pets of his alleged lodge being arrested; and, after a very harassing night's duty, the constable and his party succeeded in arresting Ferrigan, where he was hid in his father's house, under his bed, at four o'clock in the morning, and brought him before J. L. M'Cance, Esq., R.M., who likewise took information against him, and sent him, with the other two, for trial at the Ballybot Quarter Sessions. This Ferrigan is said to be a leading character in the assembly called Ward's party of Ribbonmen, who made such a display at Forkhill fair. Too much praise cannot be given to Constable Bourke for the good *pluck* he showed on this occasion, when he was surrounded by fifty men of Ferrigan's party, who showed every determination to rescue the prisoners.—*Correspondent of Armagh Guardian*.

THE PACKET SHIP AMERICAN CONGRESS.—This vessel, which grounded on the shoal of the Lead, near the Owers Light Vessel, early on Thursday morning, on her way down Channel was successfully floated off the following tide, and has anchored at Spithead. Should the damage prove no more than is anticipated she will proceed on her voyage to New York.

Diphtheria has appeared in Canterbury in a virulent form. A family of children have been swept away within the last few days, one child dying on Friday, one on Saturday, and the third on Sunday morning.

WALKING ON THE WATER.—The announcement, although made by a well-known resident of Toronto, that he had invented an apparatus whereby he was enabled to walk upon the water, was received with some caution. Since then, in the presence of several members of the press, Mr. Hickok has given evidence of his ability to do all that he promised. On Saturday afternoon the party invited proceeded to the Don Station with some amount of doubt upon their minds as to the result of the trial. None of them expected that Mr. Hickok would travel at a great speed, or that his new-fangled invention would enable him to dance to the music of the waves had there been any wherewith to dance to. But on arriving at the spot indicated, the best possible evidence was furnished that it would enable him to walk upon the water, for there he was in the middle of the Don, making his way against the current, which at this place runs rather quickly. He soon neared the party, and when within speaking distance, turned round with the greatest possible ease. He had in his hand a small pole, scarcely large enough to afford him any assistance, so far as preserving his balance was concerned. That he could do without it was soon proved, for he threw it from him, receiving in lieu thereof, from a man who accompanied him in a boat, a walkingstick of ordinary size. He commenced his return down the river, proceeding very steadily, and almost as quickly as a pedestrian upon dry land when walking at a moderate pace. Before going far, he threw the stick from him, but shortly afterwards resumed the pole. To the on-lookers, he appeared to do quite as well without it. When nearly out of sight he retraced his steps, and again came opposite the party. In reply to a question asked, he said he was not at all fatigued. After promenading for a few minutes more, having been on the water at least half-an-hour, he got into the boat and was rowed to land. The apparatus used by Mr. Hickok is the first he has made, so that, as in all new things, there is room for improvement. The fact is established that a man may, with this invention, walk upon the water, and there is nothing to indicate that the feat is attended with any peculiar difficulty. It appears quite as easy as walking on snowshoes, the motion of which it somewhat resembles. Anybody can do it. It may be that before long the bay will become a favourite place of resort, where our citizens will upon a summer evening seek refuge from the heat and dust of the city, amid the unpolluted breezes of the lake, or that the shining path marked out upon the waters by the beams of the silvery moon will become a fashionable promenade. No stones will be there to vex those troubled with tender feet, no bruises can result from a fall, no danger is to be apprehended from carelessly driven cabs, or viciously-given dogs. But, whether this come to pass or not the invention is doubtless capable of being put to useful purposes. In Venice how great an acquisition it would be! There, if a man wants to call upon a neighbour over the way he has to hire a boat, but with Mr. Hickok's invention the inhabitant who should do that would soon come to be looked upon in the same light as the fop who called a cab to convey him across the street. In the crossing of arctic seas rivers, and in passing the streams of a new country like that traversed by the California emigrant, it will be invaluable. The shoes are of tin, we understand, about four feet long, and can be easily packed in a small space. We have no information as to the mechanism employed

Foreign Intelligence.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF SERVICES OF CIVILIANS.

(*From Friday Night's Gazette.*)

INDIA OFFICE, OCT. 3.—The Secretary of State for India has received the following paper from the Government of India:—

MINUTE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA REGARDING THE SERVICES OF CIVIL OFFICERS AND OTHERS DURING THE MUTINY AND REBELLION.

The bloodshed, strife, and general disorganisation consequent upon the mutiny of the Bengal Army, which declared itself two years ago, are drawn to a close.

Here and there a few bands of turbulent and disaffected marauders still remain in arms; but there is no unity amongst the enemies of the State; and, although the complete and universal security which prevailed before the outbreak has not in all places returned, there is no part of the Queen's Indian possessions to which civil government has not been restored.

A day of solemn thanksgiving for this happy result has been appointed.

The return which accompanies this minute shows some of the services of those who have been most actively engaged, but very briefly and imperfectly.

I will speak first of Bengal.

The value of the services rendered by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Halliday, is as well known to the Home Government as to myself. With a charge of enormous extent and responsibility, and called upon to take a large share of the work by which troops and munitions of war were forwarded from Calcutta to other local governments, Mr. Halliday was the right hand of the Government of India for many months.

As the head of the Government, I feel myself deeply indebted to Mr. Halliday for his most useful aid, and I confidently trust that the Secretary of State will not be forgetful of his services.

Of the officers of the Bengal Government who have been brought to notice by Mr. Halliday, I wish to recommend to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government Mr. G. Yule, the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore; Mr. A. Money, magistrate, of Shahabad and Gya, whose good service has already attracted the notice of the Home Government; Mr. S. Wauchope, commissioner of police in Calcutta, who has had a most irksome and difficult post, and has discharged the duties of it fearlessly and excellently; Mr. E. A. Samuells, the late commissioner of Patna; and Mr. H. C. Wake magistrate of Shahabad.

The following officers have also well deserved the notice of her Majesty's Government:—Mr. W. J. Allen, member of the Board of Revenue, on deputation at Chicera Poonjee; Mr. G. F. Cockburn, commissioner of Cuttack; Mr. R. L. Mangles, assistant in Shahabad; Mr. E. Jackson, the superintendent of supplies on the Trunk-road; Mr. C. Holligs, sub-deputy opium agent at Gya; Mr. F. B. Drummond, magistrate of Purneah; Mr. E. M'Donnell, sub-deputy opium agent in Sarun; Mr. E. Baker, deputy magistrate of Sasseram; Mr. C. Carnac, magistrate of Dinee; Mr. W. M'Donnell, magistrate of Sarun, and attached to Sir E. Lugard's column; Mr. J. D. Gordon, assistant magistrate of Jelpigoree; Mr. W. Brodhurst, magistrate of Shahabad; Mr. Garstin, deputy magistrate of Sasseram; Mr. Boyle, Mr. R. De Courcy, Mr. J. Cockburn, and Mr. J. Wemyss, gentlemen not connected with Government, but who have given to it valuable aid; and Mr. J. Todhunter and Mr. W. W. M'Intyre, both of the telegraph department.

In respect of military officers in civil employ, I have to call to notice the excellent services of Captain Dalton, commissioner at Chota Nagpore; of Lieutenant J. Graham, assistant commissioner in Palamew; of Lieutenant Birch, assistant commissioner of Chota Nagpore; Lieutenant R. Stuart, superintendent of Cachar, and Lieutenant Stanton, executive engineer of the Grand Trunk Road at Shergotty.

Of the value of the assistance received from Mr. A. R. Young, secretary to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Halliday has spoken forcibly. I can add nothing to what he has said on this head, but I have pleasure in confirming it.

I proceed to mention the services of the officers of the North West provinces.

The lamented death of the late Lieutenant-Governor Mr. Colvin, under the weight of his great and anxious labours, was not only a heavy loss to the Government of India, but the cause of throwing upon many of its officers an unusual but unavoidable responsibility.

In the Central Provinces, the Government for some months availed itself most beneficially of the ability and energy of the Hon. Mr. J. P. Grant, then a member of the Supreme Council, and now Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose exertions contributed greatly to recal things to order.

In the Upper Provinces at Agra, the Government was long cut off from regular communication with the Government of India, and during that time, and subsequently, the experience and public spirit of Mr. E. A. Reade, senior member of the Board of Revenue and, when military authority became necessary, the zealous services of Colonel Fraser, who unhappily has not survived, were of great value.

The Central and Upper Provinces were reunited from the beginning of February, 1858, when I assumed the government of the North-West Provinces at Allahabad.

The pressure of the revolt upon these provinces was severer and longer than in any other part of India.

It is now my duty to recommend to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government the following officers:—

Mr. J. Cracroft Wilson, judge of Moradabad. I name this gentleman first because he has the enviable distinction of having, by his own obstinate courage and perseverance, saved more Christian lives than any man in India. He did this at the repeatedly imminent peril of his own life. He has since left the service of the Indian Government, and is retired to New Zealand, whither I respectfully hope that the favour of the Crown may follow him.

Mr. Henry Carre Tucker, late commissioner, and Mr. Frederick B. Gubbins, judge (and now commissioner), of Benares. The firmness, calmness, and excellent judgment of Mr. F. Gubbins, in dealing with the great dangers which beset that city, were most remarkable. Mr. C. J. Wingfield, commissioner of Goruckpore, since raised to the chief commissionership in Oude, where there is a wider field for the exercise of his high qualities; Mr. A. H. Cocks, judge of Mynpoorie; Mr. B. Sapte, magistrate of Bolunshuhur; Mr. R. Alexander, commissioner of Rohilcund; Mr. R. H. Dunlop, magistrate of Meerut; Mr. F. O. Mayne, magistrate of Banda; Mr. A. O. Hume, magistrate of Etawa; Mr. J. H. Bax, joint magistrate of Ghazeepore; Major Erskine, commissioner of Saugor; Major G. Williams, commanding the volunteers, and afterwards head of the whole police of the North-Western Provinces; Major H. Ramsey, commissioner of Kumaon; and Captain Pinckney, commissioner of Jhansi.

I would also invite the notice of her Majesty's Government to the excellent services of Mr. C. Cheser, commissioner of Allahabad; Mr. M. H. Court, magistrate of Allahabad; Mr. G. F. Harvey, commissioner of Agra; Mr. C. Raikes, civil commissioner in the camp of the Commander-in-Chief; Mr. F. Williams, commissioner of Meerut; Mr. C. Daniel, assistant magistrate of Etu; Mr. A. Lyall, assistant magistrate at Bolundshuhur; M. A. Shakspere, magistrate of Bijnour; Mr. G. D. Turnbull, judge of Meerut; Mr. M. B. Thornhill, magistrate of Muttra; Mr. F. M. Lind, magistrate of Benares; Mr. St. George Tucker, magistrate of Mirzapore; Mr. H. Vansittart, officiating judge of Agra; the Hon. R. J. Drummond, magistrate of Agra; Mr. J. Power, magistrate of Mynpoorie; Mr. R. H. Davies, magistrate of Azimgurh; Mr. R. Spankie, magistrate of Sahrupore; Mr. A. R. Pollock, joint magistrate of Benares; Mr. W. Probyn, officiating magistrate of Furruckabad; Sir T. Metcalf, assistant magistate at Delhi; Mr. R. M. Edwards, joint magistrate of Mozuffurnuggur; Mr. G. Palmer, joint magistrate of Bijnour; Mr. F. Bird, joint magistrate of Goruckpore; Mr. H. Robertson, assistant magistrate of Saharunpore; Mr. H. Willock, assistant magistrate at Allahabad; Mr. L. Probyn, assistant magistrate at Ghazeepore; Mr. S. S. Melville, assistant magistrate at Bolundshuhur; Mr. A. L. Philips, joint magistrate of Etah; Mr. C. Jenkinson, assistant magistrate of Jounpore; Mr. G. Freeling, joint magistrate of Azimgurh; Mr. J. Simpson, joint magistrate of Mirzapore; Mr. C. Grant, joint magistrate of Mozuffurnuggur; Mr. G. Lane, acting magistrate at Etawah; Mr. W. M. Low, assistant magistrate at Bareilly; and Mr. H. G. Ross, assistant magistrate at Azimgurh.

Of military officers in civil employ, notice is first due to Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Smith, superintendent of Roorkee; but this officer's most signal services were rendered in a military capacity, and are already known and appreciated by her Majesty's Government.

There are, besides, Captain Waddington, deputy commissioner of Mundla; Captain Teran, deputy commissioner of Jaloun; Captain Drummond, superintendent of the Ganges Canal; Captain Read, superintendent of Forest Agency; Captain Maclean, deputy commissioner of Paltool; Lieutenant Fenton, deputy commissioner of Chanderee; and Lieutenant Brownlow, deputy superintendent of the Jumna Canal; Lieutenant Eckford, of the Mynpoorie levy; and Lieutenant de Kantzow, whose services in the field has been partly under civil, partly under military authority.

Of a gentleman not in the covenanted service of the Indian Government notice is claimed especially for Mr. P. Carnegy, deputy collector of Jounpore; Mr. P. Saunders, and Mr. A. Tonnochy.

The valuable services rendered by Mr. Dunne, Mr. Walewski, Mr. A. Walewski, Mr. Legge, and Mr. D. Churcher, and Mr. G. Jones—gentlemen upon whose aid the Government had no claim—are also deserving of the notice of her Majesty's Government.

If it be thought that the number of officers whom I have brought to the attention of her Majesty's Government for distinguished service in the North-West Provinces is large, I beg that it may be remembered that the services have been rendered over a country of 73,000 square miles in area, and peopled by 30,000,000 of inhabitants, nearly every corner of which has been searched out by rebellion.

It only remains for me, as regards the North-west Provinces, to bring before the Secretary of State the able and indefatigable services of the secretary to the Government, Mr. W. Muir. I cannot speak too highly of them.

The services of Mr. C. B. Thornhill, who acted as secretary to the Government at Agra, during the first nine months of the mutiny, and subsequently as commissioner of Allahabad, also claim notice.

In Central India, the officers of Government were tried by great and long continued difficulties and dangers.

I desire to bring prominently before her Majesty's Government the very important services of the two distinguished men who have had charge of the affairs of Central India during that time.

The first thanks of the Government are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, C.B., who at the time of the outbreak, was officiating as the agent of the Governor-General. Colonel Durand's conduct was marked by great foresight and the soundest judgment, as well in military as in civil matters. He had many points to guard, and the trustworthy force at his disposal was almost hopelessly small; but, by a judicious use of it, and the closest personal supervision of its movements, Colonel Durand saved our interests in Central India, until support could arrive.

In December, 1857, Sir Robert Hamilton returned to Indore, and Colonel Durand resigned his charge. At the same time, Sir Hugh Rose moved into Central India.

Throughout the campaign in that country, and through the hot season of 1858, Sir Robert Hamilton accompanied Sir Hugh Rose's force to the Jumna and Gwalior, and was present in several actions. By his thorough knowledge of the chiefs and people with whom he had to deal, and by the personal influence which he has known how to establish with them, he contributed largely to the rapid movement and signal successes of the troops, and laid the groundwork of the general pacification of that part of India.

I recommend to the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government the services of Major Macpherson, political agent at Gwalior. Holding a post of great importance, far removed from his immediate superior at Indore, and often struggling against sickness, he has discharged his difficult duties with complete success.

As also the very remarkable services of Captain Willoughby Osborne, political agent in Rewah. Few servants of the Government have laboured more courageously or successfully, against difficulties of every kind, to maintain the influence of the British Government, and to repress disloyalty, than this distinguished young officer.

Of other political officers whose services in Central India deserve notice, there are Major Ellis, political agent in Bundelcund; Major Nixon, political agent at Bhurtpore; Major Keatinge, political agent in Nimar; Lieutenant Hutchinson, lately Bheel agent; Captain Gordon Cumming, deputy Bheel agent; Captain Shakespear, first assistant at Indore; and Mr. G. Coles, assistant to the political agent in Rewah.

In Rajpootana, I have to recommend to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State the claims of Colonel George Lawrence, who has acted as agent for the Governor-General throughout the disturbed times.

The services in those States of Major Eden, political agent in Jyepore, and now officiating for Colonel Lawrence; of Captain Lloyd, the superintendent at Neemuch; and of Major Brooke, commanding the Meywar corps, well deserve the notice of her Majesty's Government.

The difficulty of the position which the resident at Hyderabad, Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, has had to maintain is well known to the Home Government. I trust that favourable consideration may be given to the merits of this able officer, whose courage and good judgment have been conspicuously shown on more than one critical occasion during the last two years.

He has been most efficiently aided by Major Briggs, the military secretary, and Captain Thornhill, the first assistant, to the former of whom the successful defence of the Residency was mainly due in 1857, when its fall would have led to the rising of the whole Deccan.

I beg to ask that the merits of these officers may not pass without notice.

To Sir Richmond Shakespe, the Government of India is indebted for the perfectly good understanding maintained with the Guicowar and the Baroda Durbar, at a time when the dissaffection and intrigues of the Mahrattas in Western India threatened to be most dangerous to our hold of that part of the country. It has given me pleasure to advance Sir R. Shakespear from his late post of Resident at Baroda to the most important charge of Central India; but I would further ask that his good service may receive favourable consideration from the Queen's Government.

Of the respective claims of these officers in Nagpore I am unable to speak with sufficient certainty. The commissioner has not yet furnished me with satisfactory means of doing so.

There remains the large and important province of the Punjaub.

The merits of the officers to whose courage and ability the preservation of that country is due have been set forth by the distinguished chief, Sir John Lawrence, with a fulness which leaves little to be added.

Of what is due to Sir John Lawrence himself, no man is ignorant. Through him Delhi fell, and the Punjaub, no longer a weakness, became a source of strength; and but for him the hold of England over Upper India would have had to be recovered at a cost of English blood and treasure which defies calculation. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of such ability, vigilance, and energy at such a time.

Next, but not inferior to any man in his claim to the gratitude of his country, is Mr. Montgomery, the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub. I know but one opinion of the value of his prompt and courageous counsels, tempered as they always have been with the soundest and most generous judgment.

The officers for whose services I solicit the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government are—Mr. M'Leod, the Financial Commissioner; Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edwardes, the able and fearless commissioner of Peshawur; General Van Cortlandt, who, with a small force of police, recovered and held Hurrianah; Captain James, the deputy-Commissioner of Peshawur; Major Beecher, the deputy-Commissioner of Hazara; Captain Henderson, in Kohat; Mr. G. C. Barnes, the experienced commissioner of Cis-Sutlej States; Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, deputy commissioner at Loodianah, for whom I earnestly request that an error committed elsewhere in quieter times may not be an obstacle to the acknowledgment of his remarkable service in the crisis of the Punjaub's danger; Mr. A. Roberts, the commissioner of Lahore; Mr. F. Cooper, the deputy commissioner of Umritsur, who, I hope, will be judged by his acts, done under stern necessity, rather than by the narrative of them; Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson, military secretary; and Lieut. Colonel R. Lawrence, at first captain of the Lahore police, and afterwards commanding the Cashmere Contingent; Mr. T. Forsyth, deputy-commissioner of Umbala; and Major Marsden, deputy-commissioner at Ferozepore.

Sir John Lawrence has borne grateful testimony to the manner in which the officers of the Punjaub of all grades did their duty.

Major Hamilton, commissioner of Mooltan, Captain Briggs, Captain Lewis, and Lieutenant Dobbin, rendered service in the transport of troops and stores which deserves special notice.

There is one department of the Civil Government which, though established in Calcutta, has concern with all parts of Bengal where troops are in the field or in movement—the department of the Superintendent of Marine.

The calls for exertion and watchfulness in this department have been constant, from the time when the trasports with English troops began to arrive in the river up to the present moment, when the despatch of supplies and stores by the inland steamers is only just slackening.

To Mr. Howe, in the first instance, and to Captain Rennie, from the time when he took up his appointment at the beginning of 1858, great praise is due for the manner in which the duties of the office have been discharged.

I trust that the services of these two officers will receive notice from her Majesty's Government.

Lastly, I must request that due acknowledgment and honour be given to the gentlemen who, during these times of difficulty and anxiety, have discharged the onerous duties of the Secretariat of the Government of India.

As might be expected, the heaviest burden has, perhaps, fallen upon the secretary to Government in the Military Department Major-General Birch, C.B. I cannot speak too highly of the ability and assiduity with which his work has been performed. For the clearness and precision with which he has conducted very complicated duties, and the hearty zeal with which he has given his days and nights to the extraordinary press of labour that has come upon and still rests upon him, he has my warmest thanks.

Major Atkinson, the under secretary in the same department, had responsibilities thrown upon him, during this year, when his superior was absent with me from Calcutta, which were much beyond the ordinary scope of his duties, and he discharged them in a manner which has given great satisfaction to the Government of India.

The post of secretary to the Foreign Department was filled up, to Jan. 20, 1859, by Mr. G. F. Edmonstone, now the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. I can give to this valuable servant of the Government no higher praise than to say that the performance of the duties which fell upon him, and which were heavily increased by the state of affairs that has prevailed in the many large and important districts superintended through the Foreign Office, has been exactly what might have been expected from those who knew the character of his former service. It has been admirable, and I rejoice to have been able to mark my own sense of it, and my confidence in him, by naming him to the highest Office which the Governor-General of India in Council can bestow.

Mr. Edmonstone has been zealously and indefatigably seconded by Mr. Robert Simpson, the under-secretary of the department, whose thorough knowledge of his work has been of great value to the Government.

The labour of the secretary of the Home Department, Mr. Cecil Beadon, has been rendered unusually heavy and anxious from the very commencement of the mutinies. Much work connected with transport by land and water, and with the despatch of the naval brigades, beginning with that under the late Sir W. Peel, was thrown upon his department, and the efficiency with which it was done, although for the most part of a very novel nature, has been most creditable to him.

I desire to record my very high appreciation of the value of Mr. Beadon's services.

In the office of the Financial Secretary, Mr. Leathington, the pressure of the times has been felt, especially of late. In his own department, and in those under its control, particularly in that of the Accountant-General, the Hon. Mr. Drummond, the business of Government has been zealously discharged.

There remains the office of secretary in the department of public works.

From the moment that it became certain that a vast increase of accommodation, temporary and permanent, for the English troops, would be necessary, the labours of this office in prescribing the work, and in directing and controlling the staff of engineers engaged upon it, have been greatly augmented.

The staff has, for various reasons, been short-handed, and there is no branch of the duties of the Government in which rapid and judicious action has been more necessary, and in which we have been compelled so constantly to have recourse to make shifts and to make the best of imperfect means, both in agency and materials. In surmounting these difficulties, the intelligence and earnestness of Lieutenant-Colonel Yule have been the main help of the Government; and the thanks, not only of the Governor-General in Council, but of the English army in Bengal, are well deserved by him.

July 2, 1859. CANNING.

INDIA.

SAUGOR, AUGUST 17.—Feroze Shah is still keeping the country in an unsettled state, and rumour says that as a consequence of the impunity with which he traverses the western borders of Bundelcund his influence and numbers are largely increasing. Certain it is, that in addition to the other columns operating against him in the neighbourhood of Malthone (Multown), an urgent requisition for more troops has reached Saugor, and yesterday Colonel Nott, of the 19th Madras Infantry, started with two companies of her Majesty's 43d Regiment, two guns of the F troop, and one or two troops of the 3d Irregular Cavalry, with the same ill-fortune as that which caused the 12th Lancers so much damage on their sudden expedition on the day of thanksgiving; the rain began to fall in torrents just after the little column had passed through the city, and the difficulty and suffering of the march may be readily conceived. It will be thought by the natives that Feroze Shah was born under a fortunate star, as this is the second time in about a fortnight that Aquarius has been the sign by which he has got the better of the British, and has laughed at his pursuers struggling through the mud, or brought to a stand-still on the bank of an impassable nullah. His recent ally, Adil Mahommed, the rebel Prince of Bhopal, has eluded our authorities, I understand. We had succeeded in surrounding him, but were simple enough to open negociations, instead of closing at once on the game, and while the parley was being carried on with all due gravity and ceremony, Adil Mahommed disappeared. A Sepoy of the 52nd Native Infantry, Bengalee mutineers, who, according to his own confession, was, with them when they murdered their unfortunate officer, Mr. Macgregor, came in under the amnesty at Huttah and was sent on by the native authorities of the place, of course with proper comfort and consideration, for he was carried luxuriously at the public expense on the plea of a sore foot, which was as sound as mine. The fellow had a vile cut-throat countenance. He did not bring in any of his arms, and could give no account of them; but according to the prevailing policy he is to be dismissed with honour, and with a full purse from the British Treasury.

BIARRITZ.

BIARRITZ, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.—A French Cabinet messenger arrived at Zurich on the 30th ult., with, as I am informed here, final instructions for the Plenipotentiary relative to the treaty of peace between Austria and France. It appears that in this treaty will be maintained the famous clause of the restoration of the Dukes. In exchange for this concession accorded by the French Emperor—whose boast it is that he is the elect of the people over whom he reigns—Austria redrnces her demands on the question of the debt, which would indicate that she has obtained large concessions. Her demands are limited to 200,000,000f. instead of 400,000,000. On another important point also she has made considerable deductions. In place of 6,000 metres of territory around Peschiera she will content herself with 3,500. All this, so far as Austria and France are interested, has been settled at Biarritz; and it is, moreover, confidently affirmed that a Congress will be held to ratify the bargain. M. de Bourqueney is quite sanguine on that point. I am not quite sure as to the decision the English Government will come to. The Congress will meet, no doubt, to sanction with the weight of its authority the acts of the Zurich Conference; but will the treaty the Congress is expected to affirm be regarded as more inviolable than the treaty which it tears to pieces? And will Austria, France, and Sardinia attach a more sacred character to the settlement of 1859 or 1860 than to that of 1815?

Lord Cowley, who arrived here on Monday evening, leaves to-morrow on his return to Paris. Prince Metternich is still here. M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, left two or three days ago.

Biarritz is beginning to thin. There are a good many departures, if one may judge by the loads of baggage that leave each morning for the railway station, by the greater facility of procuring lodgings at the hotels and private houses, the reduced rents, and the diminished loungers in the streets. The weather is still fine, indeed unnaturally so. The heat for the last 10 or 12 days has been as intense as in the middle of July or August. It seems to have approached a crisis, however, and from certain indications it will not last much longer. The first few days of wet or cold will disperse those who still linger in this delightful retreat, and Biarritz will soon be deserted. The Emperor has not been well for the last week or so. He complains of severe headaches, owing perhaps to the prolonged heat of the weather and the influence of the atmosphere saturated with electricity. No one can tell positively the date of his departure. They speak of the 8th, the 10th, or the 12th, and some think he will prolong his stay to the 15th inst. A good deal, however, depends on the weather. The mornings and evenings are still delicious, and neither Compiègne, St. Cloud, or Fontainbleau can for a moment compare with Biarritz in such a season.

The Empress made an excursion on Friday last to Sarre, accompanied by a joyous and brilliant band. She ascended the Larrune, the highest and most majestic mountain in this part of the Pyrenees. Horses, mules, donkeys, *cacolets*—all were put in requisition for the occasion. At Sarre her Majesty was received with the customary demonstrations—ringing of bells, flags, triumphal arches, *vivas*, &c. The local authorities, as they have done from time immemorial, exhibited official enthusiasm as if it was just fresh from the Mint. A journal of the arrondissement affirms that the very mule that bore her Majesty was proud of his burden. Very probably. But it could not be from novelty, as her Majesty is no stranger in this country. Years before the Second Empire was even dreamt of, Madame Montijo and her family were frequent visiters in these parts; and there is hardly a mountain or village or a watering place they are not familiar with. "As a delicate attention," the local chronicler observes, and also to light the way for Majesty, the triumphal arch and the houses in the vicinity were illuminated; '*vivats*' were again uttered; and her Majesty testified her complete satisfaction by graciously saluting those who uttered them." The Empress left Sarre at 9 p.m., and left marks of her bounty among the villagers.—*Times' Correspondent.*

THE ROMAGNA.

A memorandum of the Romagnese Government to the European Powers have been published. It states at full length all the grievances of the people against the government, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority:—

"The Legations were occupied by Austria in part from 1815 to 1818, and entirely in 1821, in 1831, from 1832 to 1838, and lastly from 1849 to 1859, until a few days after the battle of Magenta. Instead of a civil administration of justice, penal repression has been executed by courts-martial of German officers, and the Pope's subjects have been condemned by the sentences of foreign tribunals signed at Mantua or Verona."

The memorandum continues:—

"The Romagnas belong by their geographical position to Upper Italy. The valley of the Po is destined to compose but one single State, of which Parma, Modena, Ferrara, Bologna, and the Legations, from the Apennines to the Adriatic, naturally form part. To these considerations, drawn from external signs, are to be joined those derived from the character of the people. From the slope of the Apennines, as far as Susa, at the foot of the Alps, are found everywhere a race of men having the same character, the same habits, and identical conditions of life. Here we have, beyond any doubt, the elements of a compact and natural union. We may add to this their historical recollections, and the still living traditions of that kingdom of Italy which, in spite of its brief duration, has left its impression our ideas and our manners. Our agriculture, our commerce, and all our interests incline us towards the Lombard plain. Our eyes are turned in the direction of Turin and Milan. We are called upon not to form a confederation with the inhabitants of Piedmont and Lombardy, but to amalgamate with them.

AMERICA.

The Ocean Queen from New York has arrived with mails for England and France, and over one and a quarter million dollars in specie. Her advices are up to the 24th.

THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

The *New York Herald* of the 24th, in referring to the San Juan Island difficulty, says it is understood to have originated in consequence of the British Commissioner not having plenary powers to determine the boundary line at once. Whilst the subject was being arranged by the Commissioners, the British authorities at Vancouver's Island undertook to decide the question themselves, and endeavoured do seize an American citizen for an alleged violation of British law at San Juan, and take him to Victoria for trial. With a view of protecting the inhabitants of San Juan from further aggression, General Harney then took military possession of the island, upon which he has thrown several hundred troops, and is strongly fortifying. No immediate fear of collision, however, is entertained, as the commander of the British naval force in those waters does not appear disposed to involve his Government in difficulty to gratify the belligerent propensities of the Governor of Victoria.

The advices from San Juan are to the 22nd August. A correspondent, giving information up to that date, says:—"Though all was quiet, the movements of troops and ships were very active. The Massachusetts arrived the day before with another company of soldiers. The whole number on the island was five companies of infantry and four companies of artillery. A company of sappers and miners were expected from Vancouver by the Northerner, for the purpose of erecting fortifications. The American camp, now garrisoned by four hundred men, exhibits a fine military aspect. The eight 32-pounders lately received have been placed in a commanding position; besides which there are six field pieces. Colonel Casey is in command. It is expected in the course of a fortnight that two thousand United States soldiers would be on the island, as General Harney, in case of necessity, intended to call for volunteers. The Washington Territory papers say that Gen. Harney has called for reinforcements from California and for two men-of-war."

There is a report on the street, says the *Victoria Gazette* of August 20th, that a "Council of War" was held at Government House on Tuesday; the subject, the difficulties growing out of the occupation of Bellevue Island by American troops, and more particularly their avowed intention of erecting fortifications. The "war party" have taken renewed offence at the proceedings of Lieut.-Colonel Casey to fortify the island, which they declare, under present circumstances, is little less than an open declaration of war; and this Council was called at their instigation. The Council consisted of his Excellency Governor Douglas, Admiral Baines, Colonel Moody, Judge Begbie, and Captains de Courcy, Provost, and Hornby, and very exciting speeches are said to have been made. Explanations from the United States officers were strongly insisted upon by several members of the Council, which, if unsatisfactory, then active hostilities were to be inaugurated. The final result was, that the "fire-eaters" failed in their efforts, and the previously agreed upon course of waiting orders from home was determined upon.

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG AND LOSS OF LIFE—QUEBEC, SEPT. 24.—The Caroline, Captain Melott, from Liverpool, at this port, reports having struck an iceberg outside the Straits of Belle Isle. Four of the crew, fearing that the vessel would go down, jumped into the boat at the stern, and cut the tackle falls, when the boat went down, and they were all drowned. The remainder of the crew succeeded in working the vessel up to near Bic, where she was taken in tow by the steam-tug Queen Victoria, and arrived here on the 19th inst.

STATUE OF DANIEL WEBSTER AT BOSTON.—The anniversary of the settlement of the city of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 17, was marked this year by the inauguration of the statue of Daniel Webster. The memorial, which is the gift of the citizens to the Commonwealth, stands in the east front of the State House, and it was intended that the ceremonies of inauguration should take place upon the Capitol grounds. With this view great preparations had been made for the accommodation of the public but the weather proved too stormy for an outdoor demonstration, and the addresses in consequence were delivered in the Music Hall. The audience was large, and the scene one to be remembered.—*Boston Courier.*

The Continental papers mention that a short time since, the performance at the theatre at Cronstadt was interrupted, and the audience thrown into considerable agitation by the report of a firearm and a piercing shriek proceeding from a closed box on the second tier. Cries were raised by a number of persons, and the female portion of the audience prepared to fly. It was soon ascertained that a gentleman of fortune had discovered his wife in the box with a count, and had discharged a pistol at her, inflicting a severe wound. The husband was arrested and taken off to prison. The medical men entertain hopes that the wound of the lady will not prove fatal.

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH CHINESE PIRATES.—A barque (the Ararat, Captain Correya), as we learn by the overland mail, had arrived at Bombay from Singapore and Penang with convicts, chiefly Chinese pirates, captured by the Esk. A day or two after leaving Penang the convicts rose, and a hand to hand fight succeeded between them and the captain and guard, the latter not gaining the mastery until 28 out of 60 who came on deck (the whole number being 74), had either been shot or driven overboard at the point of the bayonet. The deadly encounter took place in perfect darkness, and lasted over an hour. An extraordinary feature in the case is, that the captain's wife during the whole time loaded and reloaded his pistols, handing them to him through the cuddy skylight.

The Prefect of the Allier, with the approbation of the Minister of the Interior, has given the *Memoriel de l'Adlier* of the 29th September a warning, for an article insulting to the King of Sardinia, "a Sovereign in alliance with France." It appears from the text of the warning that the provincial journal called Victor Emmanuel a "phantom King."

THE WAR FEELING IN FRANCE.

On this side of the Channel we are all so heartily anxious to keep out of war, and are so utterly without any intention of quarrelling with France if we can possibly avoid it, that we can scarcely believe that, at this very moment, Frenchmen of all ranks and callings speak of an expedition against England as a thing as certain to come soon as the winter to follow the autumn. The most cool and wary do no more than urge that sufficient preparation can scarcely be made under eighteen months All agree that war will be declared directly the Government is ready, and that the Government is getting ready as fast as possible. We can appeal to the experience of any Englishman who has passed through France or stayed in Paris during the last few weeks, and who is sufficiently acquainted with the people and their language to understand what is passing. An attack on England is the regular theme of conversation in all public conveyances and public places. The army naturally take the lead, but it is singular how many classes of persons echo the opinions and wishes of the army. The clergy are almost to a man in favour of an attack on the foster-mother of heresy, and the *Univers* speaks of an expedition to pillage the Bank of England in much the same language as a hermit of the middle ages might have used when exhorting Christendom to enter on a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. The Legitimist party, which still commands a certain amount of provincial influence, raves against England, and urges an attack on her with a bitterness proportioned to the benefits which its chief received from her during so many years. Even the moneyed classes begin to say that anything would be better than the state of utter stagnation to which they are now condemned by the suspense in which they are kept. Persons, also, who are acquainted with the working classes of Paris and the large towns, assert that there is now running through them one of those strange upheavings of vague, uneasy emotion which from time to time stir their depths, and that this uneasiness takes the shape of a senseless animosity against England. In the navy, there is, of course, a wish to see whether the Channel has really been bridged over by steam; and along the coast fronting the English shores the population is occupied with no other thought than that of estimating its perils in case of war, and longing for an expedition which, it is hoped, may cripple England for years. There remain no friends to England except those who think this proposed outbreak of unprovoked hate either wicked or likely to be prejudicial to the future liberties of France. Such men are very few indeed; and it is not too much to say generally that the French nation is determined on attacking England.—*Saturday Review.*

THE LONDON ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The Rev. J. W. Cunningham presided on Thursday at a meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society held in the speech-room at Harrow School. Papers were read, and a good local museum exhibited, including the ivory chalice used by Archbishop Laud previous to his execution.

It frequently happens that when any extraordinary offence, crime, or suicide is committed, it excites imitation; and the carrying off of M. Hua's child has already been imitated. The Public Prosecutor of Besancon has just addressed telegraphic despatches to his colleagues in all parts of the empire, directing them to make searches for a little girl named Brun, two and a half years old, who disappeared from that city on Sunday morning, and has not since been heard of.—*Galignani.*

TRICENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND.—We have received a copy of the programme of arrangements for commemorating the Tricentenary of the Reformation in Scotland. It appears that there is to be a series of meetings held in Edinburgh during four days, beginning on Tuesday, the 14th of August, 1860, to which not only Protestant Scotchmen at home, but Protestants from all lands, and of all evangelical denominations, are invited, and at which papers, forming the basis of conversation, will be read, illustrative of the civil and religious history of Scotland before, at, and subsequent to the Reformation.

AN ENGLISH BOON EXTENDED TO IRELAND.—The people of Ireland will, no doubt, hail with gladness the gratifying intelligence of their "long-looked-for come at last," in having placed within their reach, among other domestic comforts, the means of securing to themselves the complete eradication of, and fortification against, all obtrusive enemies and domestic pests, such as rats, mice, cockroaches, blackbeetles or clocks, bugs, fleas, flies, and other noxious insect and quadruped vermin, with ease, safety, and cheapness. The supply of means will emanate from the Anti-Vermin Office, in this town, and what with our own experience, after a fair trial, and the united testimony of others, as to the real utility of Mr. Greer's Patent Anti-Vermin Preparations, we feel assured their introduction to Ireland will be there esteemed a like boon to what they have been in Liverpool, where happily their discovery first originated. It will be seen, by our advertising columns, that Mr. Greer has entrusted the wholesale agencies for the east and west provinces to Messrs. M'Master and Co., merchants, 121, Capel-street, Dublin; for the north province, to Messrs. Walkington and Son, merchants, 13, Rosemary-street, Belfast; and for the south province, to Messrs. W. & H. M. Goalding, merchants, Cork; each of whom will supply the Irish trade, and appoint local agents in every market town within the precincts of their own respective provinces. The appointment of these agencies will save to our friends in the Sister Isle the trouble and inconvenience of sending for supplies to England.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

PARLIAMENTARY REVISION.

The revision of the list of Parliamentary voters was resumed on Saturday by the revising barristers, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara. No question of importance arose during the day.

CITY SESSIONS—YESTERDAY.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat on Saturday in the Court-house, Green-street, for the purpose of hearing applications for publicans' licences.

Twenty-eight applications were on the list, all of which were granted, with the exception of one which was refused in consequence of the non-attendance of the applicant.

Messrs. Ennis and Fitzgerald attended on behalf of the applicants; and Mr. Costelloe, solicitor, on behalf of the Licensed Grocers and Vintners' Association.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL STREET—SATURDAY.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—Mr. Abraham J. Dowling, who had been remanded from a former day on a charge of collecting a crowd, and causing a general disturbance in the public thoroughfare, by preaching in the open street, was again brought before the presiding magistrate (Mr. Magee) of the above police court, on Saturday.

Mr. Dowling, upon being placed in the dock, inquired whether Colonel Lake was present, and upon being informed that he was not, requested that the case might be postponed until that gentleman could attend.

Mr. Magee—Did you summon him?

Mr. Dowling—No. The case was remanded, and Colonel Lake was to have been given notice by the magistrate, Mr. Porter, to appear here, and show evidence that I was under his protection. Would your worship be good enough to read the charge against me?

Mr. Magee having complied with Mr. Dowling's demand, the latter said he considered the charge had been altered, and that it was not the same as read on Tuesday last.

The Magistrate said that no alteration had been made in it.

The informations of the different witnesses examined on the former day were then read.

Mr. Magee said that, as Mr. Dowling seemed to throw a doubt upon the informations, and was desirous of having the case further investigated, he would send it for trial.

Mr. Dowling—No, sir; I would wish to have it postponed until Mr. Porter, who appears to have purposely evaded the case, is able to attend. He is conversant with the facts, and is a gentleman by whom I am particularly anxious it should be disposed of.

Mr. Magee—Well, then, I must send you back to jail on your former remand.

Mr. Dowling—Is your worship a Christian?

Mr. Magee—I won't answer that question. If you wish to enter into your own bail to appear you can do so.

Mr. Dowling—No, sir; I intend proceeding against the magistrate. When will Mr. Porter sit?

Mr. Magee—As soon as his health enables him. He is unwell at present.

Mr. Dowling—Every man, sir, is a minister of the Lord, and it is a gross piece of injustice to imprison any person because he preaches the word of his God and Saviour. If I be sent to jail I want to know is Colonel Lake to be sent for?

Mr. Magee—You can summon him if you wish.

Mr. Dowling—How can I do that if I am not permitted?

Mr. Magee—Every facility will be given you. Remove the prisoner.

The case was then adjourned *sine die.*

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A HUSBAND TOWARDS HIS WIFE.—A man named Joseph Donohoe